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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,638—New Series.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	16th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th „
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs, 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay. 13th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (K. Shed Princes Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 15th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,

1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets........................£8,000,000
Annual Income ....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery,
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use ; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO.. LD.,
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1902, for the supply of

500 TONS OF RANGOON OR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

Delivery to commence the first week in September, 1902. TENDERERS to quote a Rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel. The selection of all these logs to be subject to ten per cent. rejections.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th August, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1902, for the supply of

100 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESMAIL HAJEE OOSMAN CADWANEE, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to Messrs. GANGARAM BAPSOBA KELE and BHOWANISHANKAR ATMARAM KELE.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, range of buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camateepoora Foras Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six square feet and four-ninths of a square foot or thereabouts, being a portion of the land numbered 68 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Foras Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of Kessowjee Jadowjee, and on or towards the East by the property of Nagoo Sayaji, and which said messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, range of buildings and chawls standing thereon, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2898 and 2823, and Street Nos. 46-60.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1902.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 54 of 1901.

JIVA KOORJI and RAJARAM BAPUJI, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Koombharwada Street, and carrying on business in Partnership under the name and style of JIVA KOORJI............Plaintiffs.

vs.

KABBA KALLA and MOWJI KALLA, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Koombharwada Street, aforesaid............Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuant of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 1st day of August, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title, interest of the Defendants in the following property, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Pattan Street outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2059, New No 9178, Old Survey No. 265, New Survey No 5197, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward 7794, Street No. 17-21, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Kaba Keshow, on the West by the First Pattan Street, on the North by the stable of she-buffaloes, and on the South by the property of Rambai, widow.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Northbrook Street outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 1-9th square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2051, New No. 9167, old Survey No. 1-368, New Survey No. 5043 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7751, Street No. 24 & 26, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Northbrook Street, on the West by the property of Kaba Keshow, on the North by the property of Damodher Dewji, and on the South by the property of Hurji Mitha.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 6-9 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2079, New. No. 9207, old Survey No. 362 and new Survey No. 5015, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7752, 7753, and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Kaba Keshow, on the West by the property of Kaba Keshow, on the North by the property of Damodher Dewji, and on the South by the property of Rambai, widow.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2510, New No. 9532, Old Survey No. 8-348, and New Survey No. 5063, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7694, Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Kessowji Dharamsey, on the South by the property of Kaba Keshow, on the North by the property of Abdul Hoosein, and on the West by the property of Kaba Keshow.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th day of September, 1902, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1902.

ED. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London,
61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp. Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.
1, Bald Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will take place at the Club on TUESDAY, August 19th, at 5-30 a.m.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary,
Poona, 19th July, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 18th instant, on account of NARLI PURNIMA (Hindu Holiday).

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Gun fire, of MONDAY, the 1st September, 1902, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 8th August, 1902, or apply to the undersigned.

W. CHANDLER,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Deli (Sumatra),
Thaiping.
Singapore,
Bangkok,
Kwala Lumpor
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Hongkong,
Foochow.
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.............................5½	"
" 1 Year 5	"
" 6 Months............................4½	"
" 3 Months............................4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—OUR CLEARANCE SALE is now on, but the New Stock of Tan Leather Puttee Leggings at Rs. 8 and 9-8 just to hand are not Reduced in Price.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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WANTED a CANVASSER, for a large Steam Printing Press, to obtain orders on Commission. Apply Box "No. 452 A.," "Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Handmade ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

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CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
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With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, [illegible]3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

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FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), [illegible]s. 8. A very useful book for family use

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[illegible]PATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. [illegible] BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—[illegible] Bow Bazar St. Calcutta.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager
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THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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P. M. HUTHEESING,
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The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, August 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-8	=	— 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	plus 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-8	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	=	„ 1-16
Do. New York	52 3-4	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	=	
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
„ Short London Bills 2 5-8	„	=	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	„	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8	„	=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	„	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-2	„	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	„	=	do.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Linseed 54 5-8, Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone steady.

Sugar German granulated first mark 7 9-16, Aug.-Sept. Tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,670,000.

Para Rubber 3s. 1d.

Correction read total visible supply of cotton 1,300,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 26-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·20 plus 1	4·20 plus 2	4·14 plus 2	4·12 plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·10 plus 2	4·10 plus 2	4·10 plus 2	4·10 plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
„ Last year	3,800
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
„ Continent	15 000 „
Mid-Uplands	9 „
Futures, month of Dec.	7·66 plus 3
Do. do. March	7·62 plus 4
Coffee	5 7-16 — 1-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-16 — 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·77 plus 2
Do. Dec.	7·48 plus 3

Closing tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 12th August 1902 :—

Cotton	1,363 bales.
Wheat	3 148 cwts.
Linseed	1,445 „
Rapeseed	3,150 „
Gingellyseed	84 „
Poppyseed	828 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1 646 „
[illegible]	3,515 „
Myrabollams	64 „
Cottonseed	2,559 „

Imports of Silver Bullion—

Rs. 83,720 ex s. s. Hiroshima Maru from Hongkong.
Rs. 551,342 ex s. s. Ernest Simons from Shanghai.
Rs. 684,601 ex s. s. Maria Valerie from Shanghai.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 7-8d to 1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Month Sight. D. A.	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169
Marks 3 do do	137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 1-4
Shanghai 30 „ „	171 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	151

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet

Cash	97-8
1st Settlement	97-5

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	10	

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	6	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	7	4

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	8	9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	27	0

Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone steady.

Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	6,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·25	4·25	4·19	4·17
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**
4·15	4·15	4·15	4·15

Cotton.—The market remains steady for spot purchases and the enquiry is chiefly from the local mills. The Surta market is quiet with prices 1-2 to 1 rupee easier and little business passing.

Shares—

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,252 1-2
Manockjee Petit Mills	„ 1,625
Mofussil Co.	„ 420
Tapty Valley Railway	„ 437 1-2

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 5-16

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was also called at the same place but was adjourned to to-day for want of a quorum. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June last states :—

The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was a full average one and 64,6— bales have been pressed in Khangaum (partly under joint account and partly without joint, of which your company's share is 6,437 bales resulting in a net profit of Rs. 6,009. Out of this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 300, to depreciation of machinery account, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,109-4-6, which they propose to apportion as under. To pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of income-tax being 6 1-4 per cent. on the paid up capital absorbing Rs 6,000 and to carry forward Rs 109-4-6 to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order. The press building, machinery and accessories are insured for Rs. 35,000.

BEER BREWING IN INDIA.

According to a memorandum prepared by the India Office, 5,558,633 gallons of beer were brewed in India last year, of which about half was bought by the Army Commissariat, the remainder being left for consumption by the civil population, or by soldiers independently of the arrangements under the army contracts with the breweries. The average purchases of the commissariat for the last five years have amounted to 2,727,163 gallons yearly, the average production in the same period having been 5,481,122 gallons. The army, therefore, consume under contract about half of the production. The troops also consume a substantial quantity outside the contract, though it cannot be specified. Perhaps the total consumption by the troops may extend to two-thirds of the production, the remaining third being drunk by the civil population, mainly Europeans, residing in and in the vicinity of the hill stations. Fourteen of the breweries are situated at stations in the Himalayas, from Murree to Darjeeling, and much of the beer is brewed there. A large quantity is also brewed at Lucknow, Rawalpindi, Poona, Bangalore, Jubbulpore, at and near Ootacamund and at Quetta and Mandalay. The largest of the breweries is at Murree, the Poona brewery standing next. More than one-third of the whole production is brewed in the Punjab.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

INGRAM—August 4, at Coombehurst, Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, the wife of G C Winnington Ingram, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

COCKERELL—August 6, at Liverpool, Robert Pepys Cockerell, Barrister-at-law.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEBBIE—August 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of F St John Gebbie, of a son.

CARROLL—August 7, at Annieville, Dalhousie, to Mr and Mrs John C Carroll, Indian Forest Service, a son (still-born).

EDWARDS—August 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major J B Edwards, D S O, Central India Horse, of a son.

DEATHS.

McGOWAN—August 6, at Kohat, after a short illness, John Stanley McGowan, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue, aged 47 years.

RENTON—August 4, at Hingoli, Deccan, Robert Norman, infant son of Captain C C Renton, 6th Infy Hyd Contgt, aged 8 months.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m High water 8-48 m., 7-40a. Low water, 1-9m., 2-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p. m.
Evening Concert, Novelty Theatre.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala vs. Telegraph.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5 p. m.

Commercial Examination.—In the Commercial Examinations held at the Elphinstone High School's Examination Hall under Government Supervision, the undermentioned candidates presented from Mr. N R Mistri's Accountancy Institute, passed in Book-keeping:—Messrs N P N Wadia, and A C Rice.

Suffering and Suicide.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning in Mint Road, Fort, by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, on the body of Luximon Pandoo, aged twenty-eight years. The deceased lived at Holi Chuckla. He had been suffering from fever for the last twenty days, and was out of employ. Early this morning he was missed from home, and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well in Mint Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Run Over by a Cart.—Mr P Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J J Hospital, regarding the death of Heera Lal Kodee, a Hindu grain dealer, residing at Kamatipoora. The deceased had a bullock and a cart, in which he carried his wares. About a fortnight ago he was driving his cart near Matunga, when he accidentally fell off his seat and one of the wheels passed over him. He returned home and complained of pain in the right side of his chest. The next day he was taken to the J J. Hospital, where it was found that his liver had been ruptured. An operation was performed, but he did not rally and died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

The Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.—On the 1st of July there were 28 horses, 170 bullocks and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 71 horses, 187 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 11 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 60 horses 172 bullocks, 3 cows, 5 buffaloes 1 she-goat and 9 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among buffaloes, and 2 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—6 horses, 4 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 she-goat, 31 dogs, 5 cats, and 4 parrots.

A Smart Capture by the Railway Police.—Dewjee Vurson, a grain merchant, residing on the second floor of a house in Chinch Bunder Road, reported to the police early yesterday morning that during the Tuesday night some one opened his safe and carried away from it currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 11,031. The safe also contained a further sum of Rs. 11,000 which was found to be intact. Whilst the City Police were making inquiries into the matter, the G. I. P. Railway Police arrested at the Musjid station, one of the complainant's servants named Jetha Radda with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. It appears that the accused had concealed himself in his masters' house on the previous evening and when the master had gone to sleep, he entered the drawing room and opened the safe, with a key which he found in a box. He then extracted the money from the safe and having found his way out by the back door, jumped over the wall on to the railway line, which run by the house. He proceeded to the Musjid Bunder station, where he was arrested by the Police as above stated. It further appears that about 2 o'clock in the morning the complainant's wife woke up and finding the door of the bed room fastened from outside, aroused her husband. The latter became suspicious and raised an alarm. When neighbours came up and opened the door. He then opened his safe and to his surprise found the money had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police with the result above described. The accused was this morning charged by Superintendent Barley before Mr J. W S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court with the theft of the money. On pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MOORJI LADHA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon Jesing Nensy to show cause why the books of account of partnership should not be lodged in the office of the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable in a fortnight.

RE P. SEGOO MARA MOHIDIN ROUTER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE HAJI JUMA HAJI ABA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Robertson, for the first two insolvents, moved absolute the rule granted on the 30th July last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked.

Mr. Strangman, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, appeared to show cause against the rule, and read the affidavits, and said that the four insolvents were partners. The evidence of Kiparam showed that the four insolvents were partners, and he was present in Court to give his evidence.

His lordship, on the affidavits, held that the two insolvents were not partners, and set aside the adjudication order as against them.

Mr. Robertson asked that the rule should be made absolute with costs.

After consulting the acting Official Assignee, Mr Kemp his Lordship said that Mr. Robertson's clients were bound to make provision for the costs of putting the Official assignee in motion.

Mr. Robertson said that his clients were wrongly adjudicated, and they were put to much trouble and expense. It was a third party who had put the Official Assignee in motion.

His Lordship made no order as to the Official Assignee's costs, and ordered the petitioning creditors to pay Mr. Robertson's clients' costs.

RE MANECKJI HORMUSJI MANJEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the extension as asked for.

RE NOVROJI FAKIRJI SHROFF.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RUSTOMJI DADABHAY MODI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Osmald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Haji Lalji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. P. Goudinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Goolabchand, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused. Mr. Lynch, solicitor, of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, watched the case on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Noel Paton, the Secretary of the Chamber was also in court.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Goudinho said that complainant was working at the Chamber of Commerce till 30th June 1902, as a measurer of goods lying on the wharfs of the Victoria Docks. After taking the measurement, of the goods the complainant entered them in a certificate book. The Chamber of Commerce issued the certificate books to the measurer, and each page of the book was separated into three parts, one of which remained in possession of the Chamber of Commerce and the other two were handed to the shipper, who delivered one to the ship and the other was kept at the ship's agents office for assessment of freight. Complainant had measured goods covered by certificates No. 177 and 173 under date 26th March 1901 for the Shingta Company per s.s. Socotra. Complainant retained one of the parts in his possession and delivered the other two to the muccadum of the Shingtai Company. These certificates were subsequently substituted and falsified by the first accused and in this the second accused assisted him. The substituted certificates were then presented at the P. and O. Company's office. They indicated smaller measurement than the real ones and were passed and freight recovered. Complainant measured bales of twists for Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company on the 9th March 1901 for the s.s. Sobraon. As usual he prepared the certificate No. 265, retained the counterfoil and handed over the other two to the second accused, who dishonestly substituted and falsified their number. Again it was presented at the P. and O. office, passed, and freight paid for about 9 tons short. The originals of the certificates were signed by the complainant while the forged and substituted ones which were in the possession of the Chamber of Commerce were in the handwriting of accused No. 1 and bore his (No. 1's) signature. Such practice he believed had been in vogue for a long time and had caused a loss of several thousands of rupees to the shipping companies. Complainant had been working up the case since March last and was in possession of enough proof of the guilt of the accused. His disclosure of the result of his inquiries to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce had cost him his service.

Mr. William Michael was them examined by Mr. Goudinho. He said that on Sunday the 30th of March accused No. 2 called at his house and produced certificates No. 177 and 178. He told witness that they had been exhibited by accused No. 1.

Accused No. 1 raised an objection to this evidence and the Magistrate allowed the objection.

Witness continued that he detained accused No. 2, as accused No. 1 was to come to him that day. About an hour and a half after, accused No. 1 came to him and witness acquainted him with the information of the accused No. 2. He said nothing to the witness but made a statement against No. 2. Accused No. 1 told the second accused: "Look here you swine, you have cornered me. If I sink you will sink with me; if I swing you will swing with me as I have done the same for your firm". No. 2 sat quiet and said "No, No". Then both altercated with each other with regard to the allegations made by the one against the other. Accused No. 1 admitted to him having substituted the certificates No. 177 and 173 for the originals issued by witness, in the presence of the second accused, who had those originals with him. Both the accused then left witness's house. Subsequently he obtained a specimen of the handwriting of accused No. 2 from him (accused No. 2) with the object of proving that the handwriting of a slip which witness had obtained from accused No. 1 was in his (accused No. 2's) handwriting. Witness identified the slip he had received from accused No. 1 Witness was shown another slip bearing date 18th April 1902 which he said he got from No 2. He disclosed the facts of the case to the Chamber of Commerce on the 7th of May last. Before that accused No. 2 had made certain overtures to him. He told him (witness) not to expose the case. On the 12th of May he made a statement in writing to the Chamber of Commerce at the request of the Secretary.

Mr. Gondinho; I put that statement in.

Mr. Davar: Under what section of the law do you put the statement in? I object to its going in as not being evidence. The statement is made against the accused behind their backs. Witness might say that the evidence he was giving in court was quite corroborative of what he had said before Mr. Paton secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

The magistrate allowed the statement to go in so far as it related to the corroboration of witness's evidence in court.

Witness continued that he did not see the certificates substituted for the certificates No. 177 and 178. The Secretary of the Chamber had told him that he had got them from the P. and O. Office. He did not see the substituted certificate No. 265. He knew that the first accused was dismissed from his service. He knew one Mr. Clyne. He had an interview with him between 30th March and 7th May 1902 when both accused were present. At that interview both the accused admitted having substituted the certificates Nos. 177, 178, and 265 for the genuine ones issued by witness. The accused No. 2 was at dinner with the witness once when Mr. Clyne was also present. There was a conversation at the table in which No. 2 told witness and Mr. Clyne that the matter should be hushed up. Witness fell in with No. 20 views in order to obtain from him one of the many letters he had in his possession from accused No. 1.

Mr. Gondinho: Did second accused say to what effect those letters were?

Mr. Davar: I object to the question

Mr. Gondinho: I do not propose to prove the contents of any individual letter. I want to prove the nature of these letters only, and so far it is relevent.

The Magistrate allowed the objection.

Continuing witness said that accused No. 1 and Mr. Cliyne had come to see him once long before the dinner. Accused No. 1 then asked witness to acquaint Mr. Clyne about the substitution of the certificates Nos. 177, 178 and 265. Witness declined to do so telling No. 1 to do the same himself. Accused No. 1 did so and told Mr. Clyne that he had been substituting the witness certificates. Witness knew the muccadum of the Shingtai Company by sight. Goods measured by witness could be entered in the certificates by other persons in a rush of writing, but the certificates would be signed by the person who actually measured the goods.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague; attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	8	1	91
Total plague deaths to date	119,524	99,140	
Same date last year	44	30	114

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

Amateur Pony Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Hurdle race for Ponies 14-1 and under which have not won Hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over, and which are the bona fide property of Officers of H. M's. Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service or of members of the following Clubs, viz., Club of W. India, Byculla, Bombay, or Yacht Clubs.

14-1 to carry 12st. 10lbs. W. I.

G. Rs.—Professionals who have not won Hurdle race value Rs. 200 allowed, if weight to be carried is 9st 7lbs or under, carrying 5lbs extra.

Penalties.—Winner, since 31st March 1900. Hurdle race value Rs. 100 or over, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs.

Allowances.—Arabs 28lbs., C. Bs. 21lbs., Ponies new measurement 7 lbs.

Distance,—1 mile over 5 flights.

N. B.—Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

The August Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1900.

Distance,—6 furlongs.

The Midsummer Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Maiden Arabs.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

The Small Winners Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won race value Rs. 1,600 or over.

14 hands to carry 9st. W. I.

Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1900, race value Rs. 100 or over, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs.

Winner since the above date, race value Rs. 900; once 4 lbs, twice or of race value Rs. 1,400 or over 7 lbs, in addition to above penalties.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

The New Comers Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1901.

Distance.—1-2 Mile.

The Utility Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Maiden country-bred Ponies 14-2 and under, and all Arabs.

Distance,—6 furlongs.

The Flying Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

ENTRY FOR SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

1st entry Rs. 5 to close 6 p. m. Monday, 18th August.

2nd entry Rs. 10 to close 6 p. m. Tuesday, 19th August, and Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before noon on Thursday, 21st August 1902.

Handicaps will be published by 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 20th August.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

The Amateur Jump Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Hurdle race for horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over, and which are the bona fide property of Officers of H. M's Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service, or of members of the following clubs, viz. The Club of W. India, the Byculla, Bombay or Yatch Clubs.

W. A. raised 2st. 7lbs.

G. Rs.

Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1900, hurdle race value Rs. 100 or over, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs.

Distance.—1 mile over 5 flights.

N. B.—Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

Open Pony Hurdles.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap Hurdle race for Ponies 14 2 and under.

Distance.—1 mile over 5 flights.

Maiden Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Maiden Horses.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Futurity Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 1,800 or over, since 31st March 1900.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

The Midget Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Arab ponies 13-13 and under.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Big Pony Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

The Small Country-Bred Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs 100; 3rd Rs. 50.

A Handicap for C. B. Ponies 14-1 and under.

Distance.—5 furlongs.

ENTRY FOR SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

1st entry Rs. 5, to close 6 p. m. Monday, 25th Aug

2nd entry Rs. 10, to close 6 p. m. Tuesday, 23th August, and Rs. 5 in addition for horses not struck out before noon Thursday, 28th August, 1902.

Handicaps will be published by 6 a. m. on Wednesday, 27th August, 1902.

TAXATION AT BANDORA.

A petition signed by some four hundred residents of Bandora has been presented to the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely C. S. I., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Northern Division, protesting against the augmentation of the sanitary cess and the increase of the house assesment contemplated by the Bandora Municipality. It is pointed out that it was not very long ago that the house assessment was increased from three to four per cent. and that the people of Bandora are already heavily burdened with taxation. Moreover the rental value of many houses in the town has lately been increased and this the petitioners think, will bring in more revenue. According to a statement in the petition there are in Bandora 660 houses with Halalkore service and 1584 houses and 276 huts without that accommodation. "These figures", continues the petition "speak for themselves. It is the owners and tenants of the poorer houses who will have to bear the brunt of the increased tax proposed to be levied. The owners of the 660 bungalows may, and most likely do, not feel the situation keenly. It will be seen that houses fetching high rents are comparatively few in Bandora, and the other houses would not be occupied at all were it not for the low rents. It is due to his that the town is full. The population that pays for the airy and well situated buildings is small, and a part of it is of a fugitive character, composed of convalescents and plague refugees. Bandora has only lately been showing signs of a steady influx of the middle classes whom the high rent in the city has been driving hither. We would respectfully submit that this continued enhancement of taxation cannot fail to raise rents in Bandora, and to effectually stop immigration—a contingency which must eventually affect both the Municipality and the people". The petition concludes with the suggestion that the difficulty should be met by retrenchment in administrative expenditure.

A WIFE'S VENGEANCE.

TRACKS THE MURDERERS OF HER HUSBAND.

At Susa, in Tunis, the trial of the two Chambaas who are charged with the murder of the Marquis de Mores is proceeding.

Few more pathetic episodes can be imagined than the silent persistence with which the wife of the murdered Marquis de Mores has followed the assassins of her husband.

It was as long ago as June 18, 1896 that the adventurous Frenchman met his death at the gates of the Sahara. Since that time the Marquise has been unremitting in her endeavours to discover the murderers and offered a reward of £800 for their apprehension. She refused to regard the death of her husband as an act of brigandage. Her firm conviction was that he was killed in order to serve political ends.

He was a rabid anti-Semite, and it is supposed that his death was brought about by native chieftains in the pay of the officials of Algeria and Tunis.

It is the Marquise de Mores's belief that her husband was induced by preconcerted plans to take back his camel drivers, who would have been a safeguard against attack.

The long search of the widow and her friends has been responsible for the postponement of the trial, as she wished to get documentry evidence. She endeavoured unsuccessfully to change the place of trial and she is at this moment at Susa, following the case with the closest attention.

The reputed assassins of the Marquis de Mores were arrested four years ago, as the result of a confession made to a native priest, who then gave information to the French Government. This priest as since died in an expedition.

The Marquis was attacked by members of the Chambaa tribe, and though wounded with sword thrusts, he reached a rock, and kept the foe at bay for two hours. Finally, he was despatched by a shot in the back.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 13.

Wednsday.—Pressure has continued rising in North West India and is again in considerable to to large excess in North-West and Central India, Winds are light and irregular in Lower Bengal and are very irregular on the West Coast. The depression is shown lying along the Central Himalayas giving dry westerly winds in the Gangetic plain. Moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and light rain in North-East India, Showers have been received in the west Himalayas, Practically no rain has fallen in the Peninsula, Moulmean has received 3 1-2 inches, Chittagong, and Chakrata two, Sambalpur 1 1-2 inches, Both branches at the monsoon current are weak at present, Unusually low temperature prevails in the Punjab due probably to snow fall in the interior ranges of the Himalayas.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BARSI, August 12.

The drought still continues. The weather has been very hot and cloudy during the day but cold in the morning and evening. Clouds make their appearance now and then but with no result and prospects are far from being favourable. The plants are suffering from want of moisture. The absence of rain is causing very great anxiety and the outlook is gloomy. Heavy rain is immediately wanted all over the district.

AMRAOTI, August 12.

There has been no change in the weather since we last reported. Farmers are waiting anxiously for the rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	2	53	29	87	27	20	27	92
Wednesday, 13th Aug.	0	40	0	45	0	30	0	08
Total	22	90	30	32	27	50	27	29
Totalfall to Aug. 13th 1901	79	53	74	45	79	06	69	47
Total fall to Aug. 13th 1900	55	70	57	91	57	83	56	06

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	62
August 13th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	45
Total	25	7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST 1902.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·629	NNE	3	89·4	77·9	84	0·09	5·78	—4·52
Sirsa	29·602	N	5	96·8	81·6	18	...	[illegible]	—5·08
Delhi	29·596	WSW	5	94·2	81·0	64	..	10·81	+3·47
Agra	29·625	SW	7	95·0	79·9	68	..	16·39	—6·45
Cawnpore	29·632	WSW	8	94·3	79·1	69	...	7·87	—11·81
Allahabad	29·648	W	12	92·1	80·3	72	..	26·18	×2·95
Jhansi	29·673	WSW	5	91·2	78·6	75	...	22·66	—1·16
Jacobabad	29·617	Calm	8	95·0	83·0	77	...	0·27	—1·8[illegible]
Karachi	29·766	WSW	13	90·4	80·2	9	..	3·39	—1·91
Jeypore	29·698	WSW	3	[illegible]	76·1	64	..	8·20	—6·71
Ajmere	29·715	W	8	89·9	[illegible]	72	..	5·46	—7·88
Deesa	29·745	SSW	21	99·1	79·1	73	..	1·65	—14·67
Ahmedabad	29·759	SW	6	98·7	79·1	69	...	3·81	—19·89
Bhuj	29·727	SW	23	91·8	78·9	90	0·01	1·84	—8·75
Jamnagar	29·746	SSW	21	96·1	80·2	78	..	1·43	—15·75
Dwarka	29·747	SW	22	88·9	80·8	81	...	6·92	...
Rajkot	29·769	SW	20	95·4	77·1	69	...	1·02	—19·45
Bhownagar Para	29·789	SW	17	98·6	75·8	64	...	4·23	—7·18
Veraval	29·777	WSW	21	84·5	80·3	86	...	7·59	—3·09
Neemuch	29·748	WSW	16	88·0	74·5	72	...	10·70	—6·71
Indore	29·797	NW	9	83·8	72·1	84	...	11·79	—7·11
Saugor	29·731	WSW	8	88·4	74·1	76	...	16·46	—13·85
Jubulpore	29·715	WNW	4	89·4	74·1	76	...	20·94	—16·05
Hosangabad	29·771	NW	4	90·7	75·2	78	0·03	11·08	19·77
Khandwa	29·786	W	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	...	17·50	+0·88
Raipur	29·714	Calm	5	[illegible]	75·9	62	...	13·26	—17·56
Nagpur	29·749	NW	7	[illegible]	77·6	69	...	11·50	—16·25
Amraoti	29·777	W	11	95·2	77·5	66	...	13·67	—5·90
Akola	29·798	W	8	96·4	77·9	68	...	11·89	—6·97
Surat	29·759	SSW	10	91·1	79·1	77	...	27·02	—3·54
Malegaon	29·726	WNW	14	91·4	73·6	66	...	8·49	—2·27
Bombay	29·829	SW	12	83·1	79·7	81	0·05	27·14	—5·21
Poona	29·831	WSW	15	87·0	70·9	75	...	12·93	—0·68
Ahmednagar	29·828	SW	13	83·4	73·9	77	...	3·61	—2·71
Aurangabad	29·817	WSW	14	92·9	68·7	77	0·09	6·92	...
Sholapur	29·820	WNW	14	95·2	73·5	66	...		—9·24
Ratnagiri	29·858	SE	7	85·9	74·9	91	0·01	5·41	—2·17
Bijapur	29·822	W	L	90·9	71·8	63	...	54·61	—1·53
Belgaum	29·838	WSW	17	79·3	65·8	83	...	5·28	—4·67
Goa	29·860	NW	5	88·0	77·4	82	...	21·34	×17·36
Karwar	29·847	Calm	3	85·2	75·5	90	...	[illegible]	+16·03
Mangalore	29·843	NNE	2	86·9	74·9	88	..	102·34	+12·38
Calicut	29·843	NW	5	86·2	[illegible]	83	...	95·12	—3·01
Cochin	29·847	ENE	..	87·8	75·6	86	...	70·37	×5·62
Bangalore	29·837	W	8	87·3	68·3	72	...	62·48	—4·70
Secunderabad	[illegible]	NW	9	95·7	74·9	62	...	4·41	
Masulipatam	29·748	WSW	8	97·7	82·0	86	...	3·67	—11·16
Bellary	29·812	WNW	9	[illegible]	74·2	60	...	9·85	—3·40
Cuddapah	29·794	SW	6	100·2	81·9	58	...	5·03	+6·70
Madras	29·764	SW	6	96·0	79·5	74	...	8·84	—0·79
Coimbatore	29·840	SW	5	87·9	71·6	36	...	6·93	—1·40
Trichinopoly	29·807	WNW	5	99·1	75·9	67	..	6·36 5·13	×2·25 +1·13
Negapatam	29·787	SW	5	95·2	80·0	75	..	2·44	—2·41
Colombo	29·819	SSW	7	89·0	79·0	85	..	16·20	+1·11
Aden	29·594	E	?	95·3	83·1	85	...	0·00	—5·16

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·10 (26·90); G. T. H. = 0·45 (29·22); St. G. H=0·43 (27·69); C. P. =0·05 (27·14).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight fall in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, the pressure has generally increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Gujarat and at Indore, Surat and Malegaon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Mangalore, Cochin and Ratnagiri and south-easterly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat and fresh to light elsewhere.

There is no change in the variations of the day or night temperatures which continue to be in excess of normal. The maximum temperature varied from 100° at Cuddapah to 79° at Balgaum, and the minimum from 85° at Sirsa to 67° at Belgaum.

The sky is more or less cloudy in most places.

Rain in light showers has fallen at only five stations, viz. :—Lahore, Bhuj, Bombay, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

There is no monsoon on the Malabar Coast. To the north of Karwar up to Bombay it is extremely weak, where local showers are likely. Pressure is tenth and more in excess of normal over nearly the whole country and there is no prospect of rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th August, 1902,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·781
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind.*	SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	288
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	0·41
„ „ year	27·14
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 13th August	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ethiopia, 1,304 tons, Captain W J Jones, sailed yesterday, for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The steamer Westminister Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain R Chivers, will sail to-day, for Antwerp and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,381 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Rangoon, 31st July, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P & O Co's steamer Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain A L Valentine sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo, Mr J T Mrcke, Mr V Thomas, Capt Leslie, Mrs Leslie and infant, Mrs D Wilton and two children, Mr H D Gore, Miss Short and 1 deck—For Hongkong, Mr H Vullibhoy and Mr J Rahimtoola.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal Indian Marine Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	.....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats	.....	.....
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell, R N	Surveying St.
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	.....	Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Chindwara	1402	McLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2721	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3560	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcriet			B& P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penderthy			K N & Co
Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden		P & O Co
Culna	1464	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Ethiopia	1304	Jackson	Aden		M M & Co
Albcin	670	Curtis			R S & Co
Hrseince	923	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Pachumba	514	Hodgson			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Stunt	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T Morrison & Co
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A Falls of Keltie	2150	Nixon	Baltimore	22-8	FM&Co
C & R Urlana	3383	Allen	Calcutta	16-8	M M & Co
E Koia	498	Rickford	Karachi	15-8	M M & Co
K H Maru	2035	Murai	Japan	17-8	N Y Kaisha
L Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co
M Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Shp'd & Co
O Mozaffari	1287	Maloney	R S Ports	27-8	B&P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Courland	760	Esmail	Marmagoa	16-8	Shep'd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	16-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Persia	4198	Barcham	Aden	16-8	P & O Co
3 R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-8	Corocco
4 Bisagno	1509	Muzio	Hongkong	17-8	Corocco
5 Trieste	32 3	Mecozzi	China	23-8	A L S N Co
6 Nankin	4557	Benton	China	14-8	P & O Co
7 M Valerie	2548	Bellen	Trieste	17-8	A L S N Co
9 Methley Hall	2235	Haughton	Karachi	18-8	K N & Co
16 W Bridge	2208	Chivers	Dunkirk	14-8	W&AG&Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mohmed	Shp'd & Co
Kaveri	563	Ahmed	Do

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Urlana s	Allen	Rangoon, July 31

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Congo s Ethiopia s	Smith Jones	Hull Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, Hodgson, for Persian Gulf.
„ Westminister Bridge, Chivers, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trieste, for China, &c.
„ Methley Hall, for Marseilles via Karachi.
„ Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Amiral Fourichon, for Havre and Dunkirk.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, August 12.

The P & O S N Co's. steamers Somali Oceana. from Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, August 21.

The B I S N Co's s s Goorkha arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived from Colombo, Madras and Caculta this morning.

LIVERPOOL August 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Rasrowa left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia which left Bombay on the 23 ultimo arrived at Marseilles to-day.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left Hongkong for Bombay on the 13 inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 13.

For Marseilles.

Methley Hall s—5,706 cwt mowraseed and 1,404 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt mowraseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Amiral Fowrichah s—2,000 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—404 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

For Venice.

Maria Valerie s—1,500 cwt castorseed and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist Talati and Co; 750 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 285 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co. Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 5 bales twist Tata and Co.

For Moji.

Hiroshima Maru s—500 bales cotton The Metsui Bussan Kaisha.

For Shanghai.

Bengal s—30 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, N Mianee and Co; 23 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 1 chest opium Talati and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist Tata and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day, Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be a Lecture for No. 2 Co., on the 6 inch B. L. gun mechanism, at Mahalaxmi Fort, on Saturday the 16th instant at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill order without Arms, Putties and Field Service Cap to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Every article guaranteed made of
PURE WOOL,

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No shoddy imitations,
No deleterious mixtures
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ALL DYES FAST AND
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BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS
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TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES
SHAWLS.
Hosiery of every description including
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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

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DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3-4.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

In case of order for one dozen or more of one kind Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station free.

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High Grade Instruments only.
BECHSTEIN'S
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HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT GRAND'S
BOUDOIR GRAND'S—MIGNON GRAND'S
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All Pianos with under damper actions.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PURE WOOL GOODS
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from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
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No German or other imported Yarn used by us
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Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

THE OUTLOOK IN GUZARAT.

THE outlook in Guzarat is distressing. Our local correspondent, in a letter received yesterday, informs us that the standing crops can hardly pull through now, even if they get rain of which there are no signs. The total failure of the kharif crop is in itself a terrible catastrophe; but if no more rain should fall, the magnitude of Guzarat's calamities can hardly be anticipated. The problems awaiting solution will be more difficult than any that have had to be faced in previous years of drought, and it can only be hoped that past experience and the indomitable pluck and energy of Guzarat officers will save the garden of India from being turned into a sparsely populated desert. It is criminal to exaggerate, especially in anticipation, but it is also criminal to shut our eyes to the crisis which is now close upon us and will presumably last till some crops are reaped in October 1903. It is stated that there are even now 50,000 persons on relief in the taluka of Viramgam alone, and we can only hope that these figures are an overestimate. There is no doubt that extra establishments presided over by officers of tried discretion and experience in each taluka will be necessary, before many weeks are past. How the men are to be got is no doubt a subject which has already engaged the most anxious attention of those in authority. The price of grass is steadily rising, and it is to be hoped that no grass tracts will be leased by contract, if there are any such tracts in the Panch Mahals, where the rain fall has been better than in Kaira or Ahmedabad Districts. Perhaps other neighbouring districts will be able to assist Ahmedabad in this respect. Even so, the failure of the Kadbi fodder crop, staple food of the cattle, is a disaster which cannot easily be repaired If rain does not come in a week or so, it seems probable that district officials will have to begin their touring season before the end of August, in order to deal with increasing numbers on famine relief. Still everybody hopes for rain, though one cannot tell whence rain could possibly come, according to the advice of meteorological experts.

THE ALASKA QUESTION.

AN important statement upon the much vexed Alaska Question has been made by the Hon. Mr. Clifford Sefton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior. According to this declaration, which sets out the history of the Boundary Question since the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in 1867, there are three radical points of difference between the United States and Canada. The Purchase Treaty defines the boundary line as running along the 141st meridian and the Hon. Mr. Sefton demonstrates that so far as the inland boundary is concerned, the question is merely one of survey and no real difficulty can arise. The serious difficulties of the question arise in attempting to define the line between the coast strip owned by the United States and the British possessions. The United States contend that the line should run from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Isand, south of Wales Island, and Pearse Island along the middle of what is known as Observatory Inlet, and thence to a point on the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude, ten marine leagues from the coast until it reaches the 141st meridian. The Canadian contention on the other hand is that the line was from the Prince of Wales Island, north of Wales and Pearse Island, along Portland Channel to the head of the canal, thence westward to a point on the 56th parallel of latitude whence it crosses the summit of the mountains nearest to the coast of the mainland, thence north-westward from summit to summit of the mountain range near the coast, crossing various inlets of the sea to the 141st meridian. A glance at the map will show that there is considerable divergence in these delimitations. Both Canada and the States contend that the Treaty of Purchase from Russia was made from data gathered from Vancouver's map, and also the account of his exploration. The United States allege that Portland Channel and Observatory Inlet are one and the same creek—that is to say, that what was termed Portland Channel by Vancouver is in present day maps styled Observatory Inlet, and that therefore the boundary line should run along Observatory Inlet. This is denied by Mr. Sefton, who states that the two creeks are and always have been distinct. This is a sample of the three most serious problems which have to be solved, and it will be seen that the matter does not depend so much upon vagueness in the terms of the treaty as in the geographical interpretation of it. The United States contend, for instance, that wherever there is a bay or an indentation in the coast, the line of demarcation must be run back along that indentation so as to leave the shore line in United States territory. The advantages thus gained by the States are obvious. The Hon' Mr. Sifton however quotes in comfutation of this what is universally recognised as an axiom of territorial law: that if a creek or inlet be less than six miles in width, then the water of the creek is part of the territory which surrounds it. In that case according to the terms of the treaty the boundary lines, instead of travelling round the creeks mentioned should cut across them. Should Mr. Sifton's contentions be upheld, the advantages gained by Canada will be very important. The Lynn Canal and several valuable inlets will remain in British territory, and by these means British vessels could sail directly from Vancouver to Skagway, and thence by way of the the White Pass Route, Britain would gain access to the mining territory in the interior of Alaska. Nothing appears to have been effected with a view to a final settlement, and indeed the determination of the Boundary seems to be as far off as ever.

GAURISHANKAR OF BHAVNAGAR.

SIR JOHN JARDINE, in the July number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review", writes an appreciation of Gaurishankar Udeshankar Azam, whom Sir Bartle Frere once described as one of the best and ablest of modern native statesmen. Sir John Jardine says he was "of a type of men which is fast vanishing from the Indian scene". And to describe him he adopts the words Sir James Mackintosh employed to describe Sir Barry Close: "Without accomplishment or show, plain, cautious, and with a degree of mildness that forms a singular contrast with the firmness and even sternness which he has shown on trying occasions...a calm understanding, united to a strength of nerve which qualifies him for a cautious or a vigorous policy". Gaurishankar, whose simplicity of life notwithstanding his high office was one of its marvels, retired after almost sixty years' service that he might close his life as a recluse. It was not a wholly unexpected termination of his remarkable career. He was a Hindu in taste and action, a Brahman follower of the Vedas from his beginning till his life's end. Recording his early life, Sir John Jardine remarks that one Nagar Brahmin is always ready to help another like those eminent Scoto-Indians who in the direction of the East India Company, or the Board of Control who took the trouble to supply their neighbours' sons with appointments in India. Gaurishankar availed himself of that sort of influence at home. He became Dewan of Bhavnagar in his forty-second year, and early in his career had to deal with a powerful clan of Kathi marauders who after ravaging whole districts baffled military pursuit by retreating to the Gir Forest. But Gaurishankar found means to arrest the leaders and stop their raids. Bhavnagar's Chief soon employed him in a very different sphere, in litigious business before the Company's Courts and the Governor of Bombay. The result of his mission was that the chief was recognised as a semi-independent prince, and his capital city and villages round it were treated as territory under his own sovereignty. As Sir John Jardine aptly writes, British officials learnt to esteem and respect Gaurishankar, and so in course of time, with their aid he got rid by a cash payment of some vexstious suzerain claims of the Nawab of Junagadh and drove from the territory a proud Arab commander of troops who had marched against the Chief to the gates of the city. While some would claim such a character as Gaurishankar's as created by the Durbar, the princely system, writes Sir John, others are inclined to refer it to contact with the British. Englishmen who knew him best said that devotion to the State of Bhavnagar was the leading principle of life. Yet he was neither induced to do wrong by the chiefs, nor to progress too rapidly by the British officials. Yet as time went on Bhavnagar became a happy country and progress was visible. And his chief dying in 1870 said: "I attribute the present good condition of my State entirely to him, and have full faith that he will take great interest in its future welfare". Gaurishankar, as Sir John Jardine truly says of him, passed away amid the love and reverence of all, and his name remains a household word in the country he knew and served so well".

"AN ENGLISHMAN IN CHINA".

REUTER reports the death of Mr. Alexander Michie, the author of "An Englishman in China". Mr. Michie wrote more than his remarkable sketches of life in China. He wrote of the Siberian Overland Route and of Missionaries in China. But he was a man who has left very little behind him in the way of personal history, and the only address at which he could be communicated with was "care of Messrs. Blackwood". The "Englishman in China" was his best known work, its full title being "The Englishman in China during the Victorian Era, as illustrated in the career of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L., many years Consul and Minister in China and Japan". Reminiscences of the Far East, called up by the death of Sir Rutherford Alcock in November 1897, prompted Mr. Michie to send a contribution on the subject to "Blackwood's Magazine". Being appreciated by the family, the article suggested to them some more substantial memorial of the deceased statesman, a scheme with which Mr. Michie fell in the more readily as it seemed to harmonise with the task which friends had already been urging upon him—that of writing some account of occurrences in the Far East during his own residence there. The scope of the work being restricted to the points of contact between China and the rest of the world, he tells us, in self-depreciation, nothing recondite is attempted, still less is any enigma solved. He traces the stages by which the relations, up to 1900, between China and foreign nations were reached. Mr. Michie believed that the so-called Chinese mystery was a source of needless mystification, that the relation between China and the other world was intrinsically simple; and that to have worked from the basis of their resemblances to the rest of humanity would have been a shorter way to an amicable understanding with the Chinese than the crude attempt to accommodate Western procedure to the uncomprehended differences which divided them. Mr. Michie argued that it needed no mastery of their sociology to keep the Chinese strictly to their written engagements, and to deter them from outrage; that discussion was the invitation to laxity, and laxity condoned and pampered, then defiant and triumphant, lies at the root of the disasters which have befallen the Chinese Empire itself, and threaten to recoil on the foreign nations which are responsible for them.

BOER PRISONERS IN PORTUGAL.

WHILE active arrangements are being made in India and other parts of the Empire for the repatriation of the Boer prisoners on our hands, it may not have occurred to those interested in the work that there are camped at various spots on and near the Tagus some 1,200 Boer prisoners of war, including a large number of women and children. Their enforced exile has been a source of considerable anxiety to the Government of Dom Carlos II. which has been greatly exercised in mind to find ways and means to support them. The Lisbon Press as usual has done everything in its power to make the Government feel the responsibility it has incurred, and under the usual running fire of abuse first indignantly denounced the importation into the kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves of so many unwelcome visitors, then as vehemently accused the Ministry of parsimony, niggardliness, and inhumanity towards the unfortunates who it is hardly necessary to say have been treated with the utmost humanity, forethought, and generous consideration. The story of the expatriation of so many Boers is a very short one, and may at this distance of time bear telling again. The victorious British generals by their concerted advance drove the Boer commandoes before them, released some hundreds of famishing British prisoners, forced the Boers first to abandon or destroy their artillery, then to vacate Komatipoort and all their stations on the Portuguese frontier, whence they escaped into Portuguese territory. They were surrounded, disarmed and escorted by Portuguese troops to Lourenzo Marques. It was clearly impossible that they could be kept safely or provisioned at this inhospitable, overcrowded, unhealthy spot. They were packed off accordingly to the Portugal, and located at different places easily accessible from Lisbon, viz., Caldas da Rainha, the fortress of Peniche, and the town of Alcobaca; all—Caldas da Rainha particularly—renowned for their salubrious breezes from the Atlantic. The British Legation, the Naval and Marine Ministers, and General Rienaar, the chief of the captives, are arranging for the speedy transport of the interned to Lourenzo Marques.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

JUDGING from the scores in the fifth test match which is being played at the Oval, the Australians in batting first would seem to have had all the best of the wicket. Although nothing remarkable as big scores go nowadays, 324 was still a very respectable total to make against the best bowlers in England, and practically ensured the Australians against defeat. That the bowlers held the upper hand after the first day is clearly proved from the smallness of the scores in the other three innings. The wicket must have worn very badly to account for such a poor batting display. The result of the five test matches has been a dismal one for England, as against three victories for Australia the Mother Country is unable to point to a single success. It must in fairness be stated, however, that Australia has had all the luck. The first match was a moral victory for England and the second which was also drawn was certainly not in favour of Australia. The third match was won by Australia though not by an overwhelming margin and the fourth, the most exciting in the history of the test matches, ended in favour of Australia by the barest margin of 3 runs. The fifth and last match, as will be seen from the Reuter's telegrams published to-day, has also gone in favour of Australia, after the latter had enjoyed all the luck in batting first on a perfect wicket.

THE Sultan of Muscat is sending his son to represent him at the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLINS has proceeded on ninety days' privilege leave; Colonel Powell temporarily commands the Peshawar District.

THE Hedjaz ports have been released from quarantine for ordinary passengers, but special regulations are still enforced against pilgrim ships.

MR. E. H. STONE, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, will retire in March next, and be succeeded by Mr. C. F. Findlay, who will return from furlough in order to take up the appointment.

THE experts at Shanghai, who examined the viscera of the late Hugh Gray-Owen, one of the victims in the Chefoo School tragedy, report that the cause of death was cholera and not ptomaine poisoning.

FIVE more deaths have occurred at Meerut among the Native passengers injured in the railway accident at Khatauli. These bring up the total number of deaths to 23, namely, 1 European, and 22 Natives. The European patients still in hospital are all doing well.

IN CONNECTION with the Thomason College, Agra, Sir James Digges LaTouche recently opened a new ward to be called after Mr. T. A. Martin, who provided the funds for its erection. His Honour, in the course of his speech, spoke of the need for funds for education and medical help in the United Provinces, and intimated that it had been decided to establish a Medical College in Agra.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 13th August, amounts to Rs. 5,079, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,307. The total earnings from January to 30th June were Rs. 1,07,000 amounting an increase on the corresponding period of the last year of Rs. 893.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 13th August, amounts to Rs. 17,594 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 35,956. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 5,11,852 amounting an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,13,801.

AN unusually large number of Marathas assembled in the court of Mr. Justice Crowe and Mr. Justice Batty at the High Court yesterday, to listen to proceedings, in which Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the central figure. One Tai Maharaj, widow of Vasudev Pandit, had filed a suit in the court of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, District Judge of Poona, in which she prayed for revocation of the probate granted in February 1898 to Mr. Tilak and three others as trustees, alleging that these trustees had no right whatever to administer the property, which was ancestral and descended to her as heir of her son, and that unless they were removed, there was a probability of her life and property being in danger. Mr. Aston revoked probate, and directed criminal proceedings to be taken against Mr. Tilak perjury, forgery, etc., committed in the course of the probate proceedings. The criminal proceedings were stayed by the High Court; and the civil appeal filed by Mr. Tilak from Mr. Aston's decision, revoking the probate, was heard yesterday. The arguments of counsel were heard during the day, but were not finished at the rising of the court.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH RESIDENTS AND THE NEW TRANSVAAL ADMINISTRATION.

(BY M. J. FARRELLY.)

IT seems now to be universally admitted that it is as just, as it evidently is politic, to ensure that treatment atleast not less generous than that accorded to the burghers is meted out to the British Outlanders resident in the Transvaal before the war, expelled thence by the Government of the late Republic. A sum of three millions sterling has been allotted to meet the burghers' claims. It is to be presumed that a proportionate sum, having regard to their numbers, will be set aside to meet the claims of the ex-Outlanders. All these British Outlanders, be it remembered, were expelled—except those who fought on the Boer side against the Empire. Tens of thousands of the expelled fought in the ranks of the Imperial army.

Statesmanship and plain common-sense, quite apart from any sense of justice or recognition of valiant service rendered to the Empire, clearly indicate the impolicy of giving yet a new historic ground for the Young Afrikander boast, "It does not pay to be loyal to the British Empire".

As to the origin of that saying, there appears to be some misapprehension. It was not usually—indeed, it was very rarely—to be heard on the lips of British loyalists in South Africa: it was a triumphant boast of the Afrikander propagandist. The procession of abandoned High Commissioners and Governors, recalled and discredited by the vacillation and ingratitude of successive Imperial Governments, stretches back over the greater part of the last century. For the Colonial Office might be painted a picture like Wiertz's "Napoleon in Hell", showing forth that fateful file of discarded Proconsuls—D'Urban and Harry Smith, Grey and Wodehouse, Shepstone and Frere. But not the injuries done to men in high places, but those to the humble citizen on the British side, have given birth to the boast of the Afrikander. The ruin of the British rank and file was the result of the expulsion of the Orange River territory from the Empire in 1854. Social ostracism and financial disaster was the reward of the loyalty of British residents in the Transvaal after the retrocession of Majuba Hill. The British of Pretoria have longer memories than those of Johannesburg.

A certain sense of quite unfounded resentment is even still to be perceived in certain quarters if reference be made to the claims of the Outlanders to considerate as well as merely fair treatment. One hears: "Those Outlanders caused the war: why should they be compensated for what they brought on themselves"?

This, of course, is quite a travesty of the facts. The Outlanders did not cause the war. It was caused, on the Boer side, by the Young Afrikander war party (overruling the pacific counsels of some of the most valiant generals of the Boer army), seeking to drive the British into the sea. It was caused, on the British side, by the perception by the Imperial Government, guided by two able administrators in the Colonial Office and in South Africa, of the menace to the life of the Empire involved in the growing up of a hostile military Power, in which a majority of the residents, British by origin, were kept in a position of political subjection. The Imperial Government's claim of the franchise for the Outlanders was moved by a sense of self-preservation—such a measure affording the only peaceful way of diverting from hostile attack the military forces of the two Republics.

Looking at the matter from even a narrower point of view than that of general policy, it would certainly seem anomalous if the Outlanders were not to be compensated for their property commandeered during the war by the late Republics. If the Republics had won in the war, the commandeering notes granted by the field-cornets to British subjects would certainly have been met. Should British residents to whom these promises of payment were granted be in a worse position than if the Republics had been victorious?

A yet stranger anomaly appears to arise from the manner in which the case of the British Outlander who was liable for the period of the war to pay claim licences to the Republics has been, up to the present, dealt with. Under the law enacted by the Transvaal Volksraad (Article 85, Law 15 of 1888), burghers on command, are exempted from paying these dues for mining arrears. Exception from paying these Government dues is given to the burger "who is on commando, or who has responded personally to a call for the maintenance of peace and order". Now, on August 22, 1900, a proclamation was issued by Lord Roberts calling on all holders of mining claims resident in the Republic (not yet annexed), and the representatives of absentees to pay these licences from the date of last payment; which, in the case of the expelled British Outlanders was necessarily before the war began.

What, then, was the result? The wealthy capitalists, of course, would find such payment of not the slightest consequence. Indeed, in many cases, they kept up their payments to the Republican Government during the war, and there were no arrears to pay. The burghers on commando, fighting against the Empire, were exempted by the Law of 1888. The only persons to pay, therefore, were and are the expelled British Outlanders.

It is now telegraphed from Pretoria that, on a test case sumitted to them, the newly constituted British High Court of the Transvaal (consisting of Chief Justice Rose-Innes and Justices Wessels and Solomon) have upheld this interpretation of the law.

Now, it is not necessary here to argue as to the legality of this decision, although more than one lawyer will hold that the present Transvaal Administration has no greater right than its predecessor in title, the Republican Government, which latter by its own act of expulsion, prevented the British residents from benefiting by the possession of these mining areas, for which licence dues are now demanded by their successors by conquest. Let it be assumed that the decision is technically sound.

It is plainly a matter to be dealt with by legislation—one not for the law courts at all. What is the practical effect on the loyal British resident in such a case? It is that he sees his neighbour Boer (or, possibly, British) who was not expelled, and who took horse and rifle against the Imperial forces, exempt, by a decision of a British court, from payment of these dues. And the expelled British resident is consoled for his expulsion and loyalty by being made to pay—or possibly called on to pay—without being able to do so.

It is announced that the High Commissioner has no intention of enforcing the forfeiture clauses of the Volksraad Law of 1888 against the returned British residents; but arrears of licence dues at some time are to be collected. It seems rather a case for new legislation, extending to all who took the side of the Empire during the war the same privilege of exemption awarded to burghers who fought for the late Republics.

WITH reference to the recent announcement concerning the position of time-expired soldiers in India desirous of being sent Home, it is important to state, in order to prevent misunderstanding, that the communication made to the Home authorities on the subject had reference solely to men of twelve and twenty-one years' service who had been detained under Section 87 (1) of the Army Act for a further period of one year. The reply received from the Home authorities is to the effect that such men, although liable to be retained for the full year, should, if possible, be sent Home for discharge within such extra year. Further, that in cases in which, owing to lack of opportunity, etc., it might not be feasible to send the men Home within the extra year, the requirements of the Act as to their being discharged with all convenient speed will be met, provided their further detention beyond the twelve months does not exceed three months. There is only one other class of men concerned, viz., the short-service soldiers who have not accepted the bounty, and who on completing their seventh year of service on the 30th September next, would, in ordinary course, have been sent home during the coming trooping season. Orders from Home have not yet been received regarding these men.

THE Premiership and the Derby being achieved Lord Rosebery moves on to new triumphs. He was among the exhibitors at the show of the Chiltern Hills and Southern Bucks Agricultural Association at Stoke-place, Slough. His lordship sent two splendid samples of butter for competition in the classes open to the United Kingdom, and they both easily won the two first prizes offered.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COLONIAL TROOPS.

REVIEW BY THE KING.

ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, reviewed 1900 Colonial troops at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales presented medals to the troops on behalf of the King. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Premiers and the Indian Princes, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were present.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The King in addressing the Colonial troops at the review yesterday at Buckingham Palace, said that he highly appreciated their patriotism and distinguished conduct in the war. Their services to the Mother-country would never be forgotten and would cement more firmly than ever the union between distant colonies and other parts of the Empire.

CORONATION MEDALS.

FOR COLONIAL AND INDIAN NOTABLES

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR'S GIFT TO THE KING.

The King prior to the review presented Coronation medals to the Colonial Premiers, and Governors including Sir West Ridgeway, also to the Maharajas of Jaipur and Bikanir, to the former of whom an audience was accorded. His Highness presented the King with a sword of the value of ten thousand pound sterling.

THE KING VISITS THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The King accompanied by Sir F. Treves visited the Royal College of Surgeons yesterday.

THE PRIMATE'S DECORATION.

AN HONOUR ORIGINALLY RESERVED FOR ROYALTY.

It is explained that the Victorian Chain conferred on the Arhbishop of Canterbury is the supreme rank of the Royal Victorian Order, and was intended only for Royal Personages when the Order was founded.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Reuter learns that the Colonial Conference has passed a resolution, subject to the approval of local legislatures in favour of a Metric System and in favour of a policy of Preferential Tariffs between the Colonies and the Mother Country similar to that adopted by Canada.

The Conference has also passed a resolution largely increasing Colonial contributions to the Imperial Navy, the Cape contributing £50,000, Natal £35 000, Canada will also contribute.

Canada and Australia have promised to keep the local forces efficient and to assist the Imperial Government in the event of an emergency.

INDIAN TROOPS VISIT THE ABBEY.

The Indian Troops to-day visited the Abbey, of which the decorations are untouched as yet. The troops were heartily cheered when marching from aterloo station.

CRICKET.

England has scored 183 in the fifth test match. Australia in the second innings has scored 114 for eight wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcestershire by six wickets.

Nottinghamshire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 89 runs.

THE BURMA REPRESENTATIVE.

The Burma Representative after making a tour through the United Kingdom was present at the Coronation, and presented to the Prince of Wales and was cordially received.

TREASON SENTENCES REMITTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Governor of Natal has remitted the unexpired portion of sentences of two years and under passed on those found guilty of treason.

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

CITY CAPTURED BY INSURGENTS.

The Venezuelan insurgents have captured and sacked Barcelona after six days' fighting. During the fighting eight generals, 23 colonels and 167 men were killed on both sides. The American, Italian and Dutch Consulates have been looted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th.

HEAVY RAIN AT DARJEELING.

RAILWAY LINE DAMAGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA AUGUST 13.

A Darjeeling message date the 12th inst. states that the heavy rain of the last forty-eight hours has caused no damage at Darjeeling itself but the line has been broken at two places between Jindharia and Kurseong, and no passengers can proceed, the mail being sent by runners. The Teesta bridge has gone and heavy slips have taken place on that road.

LATER.

The landslips on the Darjeeling Railway are more extensive than was at first anticipated, and it will require at least one month to clear the line. However, by transhipment over one breach nearly two miles long, through booking will be resumed in a few days.

THE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN ENGLAND.

LOYAL ADDRESS TO THE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" dated London, August 12th, states :—

The Maharaja Kumar Tagore on behalf of the Indian representatives, presented the following address, dated 9th August, to the Secretary of State for India :—

We, the representatives of the people of India, appointed in obedience to the wish of our most gracious Emperor, to attend the august ceremony of his Coronation, as ruler of all the British realms, beg permission through your lordship to approach his Majesty with an expression of the strong and heartfelt loyalty which with deep emotion filled our hearts as we witnessed the great, impressive, and noble ceremonial in Westminister Abbey to-day, and to assure his Majesty that in all we felt and experienced we were indeed the representatives of nearly three hundred millions of people, all of them his Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects in his distant Empire.

For all these his Majesty's Indian subjects and for ourselves we humbly, yet fervently, express our gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness in healing the malady from which our Sovereign so sorely suffered, and in restoring him to health, and desire in our rendering homage to himself, his throne, and his family, to give utterance to our deep sense of the solemnity, splendour, and power of the auspicious proceedings in which his Majesty became crowned Emperor of his great realm of India and King of all his other dominions in all the world-wide circle of countries which own his sway.

There are no more loyal subjects of the British Crown than those in whose name we proffer these congratulations, the whole people of many races and nationalties of India, and in their name we join with all others of his Majesty's subjects in desiring for him a long and happy life in which to continue his beneficent rule.

And we pray for our beloved Empress whom we regard as the mother of us all, that like blessings may be granted to her by the Giver of all good".

The thirteen representatives now in England signed the above.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

THE KING AND THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London the 11th instant states :—To-day's papers contain full accounts of the rejoicings that have taken place in every corner of the Empire on Saturday. Everywhere the Coronation was hailed with enthusiasm.

The "Times" Tokio correspondent states that the Japanese press shows the warmest and friendliest interest in the Coronation.

The Berlin unofficial press echoes though faintly the cordial sentiments of the "North German Gazette".

The Nationalist meeting in Dublin on Saturday, attracted little attention, the people being more intent on viewing the decorations and awaiting news of the ceremony in the Abbey.

The "St. James's Gazette" states that his Majesty congratulated the Duke of Connaught and other officers concerned with the military arrangements in London, and it is probable that he will issue a message on the subject.

THE OUTBREAK IN SIAM.

LACON CAPTURED BY MARAUDING BANDS.

RANGOON, AUGUST 13.

A report has reached Rangoon that Lacon has been captured by marauding bands, recently described by Reuter as Shans, but who are more probably Laos. The wires to Chiengmai have been cut.

It is expected it will take one month before the Siamese troops arrive at the scene of the disturbance. By that time, it is expected, a considerable portion of Northern Siam will be in the insurgents' hands.

The cause of the present disturbance is not known.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The plague mortality continues to increase in Bombay Presidency and Mysore, which had respectively 2,184 and 392 deaths last week. Elsewhere the disease continues in abeyance.

TRANSPORT PENTAKOTA.

The Transport Pentakota is due at Madras on the 21st instant with the 22nd Bombay Infantry, including Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, Major Hatherell, Captains Nurse and Labertouche, Lieutenant Hitchins-Hutchinson ; also Lieutenant Sloan, I. M. S.

GOLCONDA ARRIVED AT NATAL.

The Transport Golconda arrived at Natal yesterday with repatriated Boer prisoners from India.

BAD OUTLOOK

CONDITIONS MOST UNFAVOURABLE FOR RAIN.

The position is growing daily more acute over a wide area in Western and Southern India, and a report to-day issued by the Meteorological authorities is exceedingly discouraging, showing as it does, that both branches of the monsoon are very weak, and that the condition generally are about as unfavourable as they can be for the rain that is so sorely needed.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Major F. G. Bond is appointed commandant, Queen's Own Madras Sappers.

New rules are sanctioned in view of reducing the waste of time in military work services owing to preparation of elaborate estimates for works, which are not after all carried out.

Second Lieutenant Lyell, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, joins 39th Garhwal Rifles.

As it has been decided not to manufacture the expanding bullet, Government have ordered that the existing stocks of this ammunition are to be expended in practice in the annual course of musketry.

H. H. GAEKWAR OF BARODA TO VISIT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNO.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda who is staying in the Nilgris will pay a visit to Madras.

MEMBER OF REVENUE BOARD RETIRES TO TAKE HOLY ORDERS.

Mr. A. W. B. Higgins, I. C. S., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, has decided to retire from the service at the expiry of his leave. He intends to take holy orders.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BARLOW.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Captain M. H. P. Barlow, 15th Gurkhas, Station Staff Officer, Kohat, died at Fort Lockhart yesterday of enteric.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

The attendance was not quite as numerous as on Saturday last, but the racing certainly appeared to be an improvement on the previous day's.

The usual seven events were on the card and handicapping was good, and the lovers of the Sport of Kings witnessed some smart finishing.

Funny in the Stick Stakes was favourite, he fell at last but one hurdle and Beryl fell at last. Neither were much hurt.

It proved a good day for the bookies. Favourites were not in it.

In the Pony Plate Wink and Key West were both favourites in the running. The former managed to win by the good riding of Penton, Both horses were sold to Mr. Fischer for Rs 18,000 The following is the programme and result of the races :

The Stick Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50 A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 14-1 and under.—Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 9st 10 lbs	Capt Wood	1
Lt-Col Croly's g a g Hoosainee, 7st 8lbs	Hoyt	2
Lt-Col Eccles' b aus g Widgeon, 9st 13lbs	Churchwood	3
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 11st 10lbs		0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 11st 4lbs		0
Aga S Shah's ch aus g Funny, 11st		0
Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore, 10st 8lbs		0
Mr Westropp's b aus m Waress, 9st 7lbs		0

Berzai riden by Potter fell as did Funny riden by Cowell.

Seven only started. Patrician won by four lengths. Three-quarters of a length between second and third.—Time 2 minutes, 5 seconds.

The Midget Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under.—Distance—1-2 mile.

H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Jeddah, 6st 7lbs	Hamad	1
Th Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt, 9st 6lbs	Hoyt	2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 9st 10lbs	Penton	3
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 9st 4lbs		0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 9st 2lbs		0
1st Bombay Lancers Polo Club b a g Subhoy, 8st 10lbs		0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, 8st 8lbs		0
Mr Abdool Razack's ch a h Bin Rusheed, 8st 7lbs		0
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi, 8st 5lbs		0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Thunder, 8st 4lbs		0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan, 8st 3lbs		0
Lt-Col Eccles' ch a h K G, 8st 2lbs		0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Flashlight, 8st 2lbs		0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla, 7st 9lbs		0
Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 4lbs		0

Twelve ran. Jeddah won just by a head on post A neck between second and third. It was one of closest races ever run here.—Time 55 seconds.

All Pony Plate —Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under,—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Avasia's br e h Wink, 9st 7lbs	Penton	1
Mr Avasia's b aus m Key West, 9st 8lbs	Cowell	2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 7st 12lbs	Oomerkhan	3
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st 10lbs		0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 9st 4lbs		0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 9st 2lbs		0
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder, 8st 9lbs		"
Mr A W P's ch aus g Free Trade, 8st 4lbs		0
Mr B S Chenai's b aus m Alma, 7st 13lbs		0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 7st 10lbs		0
Mr Abdoola Hajibhoy's b aus m Minniehaha, 7st 7lbs		0

Eight ran. Wink won by half a length. Three-quarters of a length between second and third—Time 1 minute, 5 3-5 seconds

Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won race value Rs 50 since 31st March 1900. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement, 5lbs., new measurement, 12lbs.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Zooraf, 7st 8lbs	Hoyt	1
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 7st 8lbs	Heeroo	2
Major Eustace's b a h Active, 7st 8lbs	Weatherall	3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Sooheil, 8st 12lbs		0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter, 8st 12lbs		0
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore, 8st 7lbs		0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Defender, 8st 7lbs		0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essuff Shereff's b a h Young Roberts, 7st 8lbs		0

Seven ran. Zooraf won by one and-a-half lengths. Same distance between second and third,—Time 1 minute 42 1-5 seconds.—

Welter Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arabs and C. B. ponies 14-1 and under the "bona fide" property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy or Army or Indian Civil Service, G. Rs. only.—Distance—1-2 mile.

Captain Hon'ble C Greville's b cb g Tam Ring, 12st	Capt. Wood	1
Lt Col Eccles' ch cb m Lady Betty, 10st 6lbs	Mr. McCausland	2
Mr A K Hayland's ch cb h Dictator, 9st 13lbs	Mr. Cooper	3
Captain Dalyell's b a h Stracean, 11st		0
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 10st 9lbs		0
1st Bombay Lancer Polo Club b a g Subhoy, 10st 7lbs		0
Lt Col Eccles' b a h Rocket, 10st		0
Major Murray's b a g Sir Laddis, 9st 10lbs		0
Major Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad, 9st 4lbs		0

Seven ran. Tam Ring won by three-quarter lengths. Two and-a-half lengths between second and third.—Time 55 seconds.

Maiden Horse Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs 50. For Maiden Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900 race value Rs 100 or over : once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs; three times, 14lbs.; oftener 18lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14-2 and under, 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 2lbs	Oomerkhan	1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 8st 3lbs	Rook	2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone 8st 9lbs		3
Major V Hazelton's b nth am m Madeira, 8st 3lbs	Robinson	0
Mr Anandji's bl aus m Overture, 9st 5lbs		0
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon, 8st 12lbs		0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 8st 11lbs		0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Free Trade, 7st 7lbs		0

Six ran. Olga won easily by two lengths. A head between second and third,—Time 1 minute, 21 seconds.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs, 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 9st 7lbs W I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900 race value Rs 100 or over : once, 5lbs, twice 10lbs. three times 14lbs, oftener, 18lbs —Allowances—Ponies new measurement, 7lbs Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayia's b a h Shelter, 7st 1lb	Hoyt	1
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 9st 1lb	Oomerkhan	2
Capt Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever, 8st 7lbs	Robinson	3
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber, 9st 12lbs		0
Messrs Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy and Co's ch a h Artist, 9st 2 lbs		0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 8st 8lbs		0
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi, 8st		0
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st 12lbs		0
Lt Col Eccles' b a h Hatum, 7st 10lbs		0

Six ran. This proved a capital finish. Hoyt came from outside on Shelter and won by one and one-quarter lengths. Two lengths between second and third—Time, 1 minute, 25 3-5 seconds.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ROVERS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A well contested match was played yesterday evening one the Cooperage between teams of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Rovers. In the first half play was very even, and both goal-keepers were given plenty of work. Eventually the Rovers centre got away and passing out nicely when a few yards from goal, gave the ball to the inside left. Taggart left his goal, the next moment saw the ball in the net. There was no further score before half time, and the Rovers thus crossed over a point to the good.

In the second half exchanges were rapid. Taggart was called upon to save time after time, but he performed brilliantly. The Gymkhana several times got down, but their efforts were spoiled by erratic shooting, R. Reid loosing two good chances by shooting wide. The game ended :

Bombay Rovers	1 goal
Gymkhana	nil.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

NO NEWS FROM SHIKAR CAMP SINCE SATURDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 13.

There is absolutely no news from the Viceroy's Camp about the shikar in the Mysore jungles since Saturday night.

No press correspondents accompanied the party.

It is believed, however, that the party have left Gundlupet this morning for Ootacamund, all well.

A CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL,

APPOINTED BY THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNCILLORS' WORK.

BANGALORE, AUG. 13.

In a Mysore "Gazette Extraordinary" issued here to-day, the Maharaja directs that a consultative council to be styled "Council of the Maharaja of Mysore," shall be formed, and shall consist of the Dewan and two members, whose duty it will be to advice his Highness in all important matters. Exhaustive rules are prescribed for the conduct of business in the Consultative Council. The work of the State being distributed by departments between the Dewan and the Councillors. Should any material difference of opinion be at any time established, the matter will be placed before the Maharaja for disposal.

The following apportionment of work has been ordered :—

The Dewan shall take charge of the political, public works and railways, financial, military, Amrut Mahal, geological survey, muzrai mining and police departments.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., who is appointed First Councillor, takes over land revenue, land records, agriculture, sayer, mohatarfa, inam survey and settlements, land acquisition and agricultural banks.

Mr. C. Srinivas Iyengar is appointed Second Councillor, and has charge of the forests, stamps, excise, local and municipal funds, education, statistics, legislation, meteorology, judicial, medical, printing press, stationery stores, prisons, museum, archaeology and pensions.

The First Councillor above-named is also appointed Revenue Commissioner and his powers are defined at considerable length. His Highness has also appointed Mr. Evan Maconochie, Indian Civil Service, Bombay, to be Private Secretary to his Highness. Mr. P. Raghavendra Row, his Assistant Tutor, is to be Assistant Private Secretary.

THE FAR EAST.

CHOLERA AT CHINANFU.

FOOLING THE DEITIES.

THE Chinanfu correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wrote on the 15th ult. :—Cholera has broken out in this city and many are said to be dying of it. It is supposed to have been brought down from Tientsin. Reports say that it is most virulent in the East suburb and about the South Gate of the city. On the principal street of the East suburb, running north and south, which is not far from where your correspondent lives, so many have died of the disease that it was decided last night to try the effect of pretending to begin a new year with to-day, the first of the sixth moon. Accordingly there was considerable firing off of fire crackers during the night, the idea, I presume, being to fool the deities who are supposed to control the pestilence into believing that being New Year time it was too cold to have cholera. The fact is it has been unusually hot here during the past week. It is a curious coincidence that the last time an epidemic of cholera prevailed here, which, if I am not mistaken, was in 1888, it was also a Provincial Examination year—this year the Examination begins in August—and a number of the students died in the Examination Hall. It is to be hoped that either the epidemic may be stayed before the Examination begins, which brings over 10,000 strangers to the city, or else the Examination may be postponed.

FRENCH SAILORS POISONED.

The Chefoo correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wired under date the 14th ult. that information had just been received there that four French sailors, presumably of a man-of-war, were poisoned by eating shell-fish and snails on board their vessel, in spite of cautions as to the danger of doing so. Two have died in the hospital whither they were removed, and the others are now better. The steamer Tungchow, which left Shanghai for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin on the 11th inst. was quarantined for three days on account of a native dying of cholera during the voyage, and the steamer Chungking was also detained on Friday for a similar reason but was released by the 13th inst. The general health of the place is good, the recent deaths being purely accidental and exceptional. Another correspondent at the same place, states that twenty or more sailors had been ill and that another had also died.

THE CHINESE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Universal Gazette" referring to the Tariff negotiations that have been proceeding both at Nanking as well as at Wuchang between the British Commissioner, Sir J. Mackay, the Chinese Commissioners, Sheng and Lu, and Viceroys Liu K'un-yi and Chang Chih-tung states that the questions discussed refer principally to Likin abolition and increased duties in compensation. Sir J. Mackay, that paper states, was willing to allow increased Import duties up to 12 1-2 per cent. ad valorem, but on condition that all kinds of Likin taxes must from thence forward be completely abolished. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's contention, continues the "Universal Gazette," was that by the abolition of the Likin barrier stations in the interior the Government would be unable to prevent the smuggling of both salt and opium—the two great sources of revenue to the provincial governments. For this reason the Viceroy is willing only to allow the abolition of Likin on all kinds of goods, but strongly opposes the abolition of Likin on salt and opium. To this proposition, however, Sir J. Mackay maintained a decided opposition, and refused to give his consent thereto. Eventually, it is reported that Viceroy Liu K'un-yi gave way so far as to consent to the abolition of every kind of Likin duty except that on salt, while Viceroy Chang Chih-tung desires to retain the Likin on opium—all others to be abolished in consideration of the increased Import Tariff. To the above two Likin duties the two Viceroys maintain a determined front, and it is reported that Sir J. Mackay may probably consent to the retention of the Likin on opium, all others to be abolished.

TYPHOON AT HONG KONG.

On the morning of July 18 a typhoon struck Hong-Kong and great damage and loss of life resulted. The estimated loss of life is about 20, altogether seventeen boats were broken up on the water-front at Yaumati by the fury of the storm. These consisted of cargo boats, a marriage boat, water boat, fishing boats, and salt boats. Only one case of drowning is reported—that of a boy of 9 years, who was washed off the waterboat mentioned. A fatality also occurred at Mongkok, and a man who swam ashore from the wreck of his own junk states that he saw other junks break up and go down, but heard nothing of their occupants. The bodies recovered from the collapse in Kowloon City Road number 10. Several bodies have been recovered from the Harbour but, except in one case, it is believed they were not victims of the storm. Police Constable Counsell, of the Water Police, whose daring in the water was commended by his Worship Mr. Hazeland only a week before, is reported to have done another act of conspicuous bravery by jumping into the water in the dark and swimming towards a drifting junk with a life-line which he threw on board, and thus saved five lives.

EXPLOSIONS AT FOOCHOW.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A telegram dated Foochow, July 25, states :—There have been tremendous explosions in the Powder Magazine outside the west gate of Foochow city. Great excitement prevails here. There has been a serious loss of life, but the number of casualties has not yet been ascertained.

DISASTER ON THE WEST RIVER.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The river steamer To Sing while steaming up the river from Canton was unable to make any headway against the swollen waters, and had to anchor a little below Wuchow. Shortly after the vessel had 'brought up,' the tightened chain gave way and, being released with a sudden jerk, probably together with a list caused by most of the passengers being on one side, she capsized and 200 Chinese, mostly passengers, were drowned. Full particulars are not yet to hand.

GUZARAT NOTES AND NEWS.

Our correspondent writing on Monday says:—Mr. Doderet has been gazetted to succeed Mr. Pratt as collector, when the latter goes on well-earned leave after a severe struggle against the perpetual strain of most responsible and arduous work. It has been rumoured that Captain Lincoln, I. M. S., would shortly leave us, but I imagine that all extra establishments and medical assistance on account of famine will now have to be maintained indefinitely. Mr. Heath has come to Ahmedabad to reside there as assistant engineer, and rumour says that unless prospects much improve, Mr. White, Superintending Engineer, N. D. will come and live permanently in Ahmedabad, making it his headquarters.

Things have been fairly quiet of late, but a lawn tennis tournament (men's singles) has improved most people's game a good bit. The semi-finals have at length been reached, and the handicapping is so good that the last games ought to be well worth seeing ; as the form is quite above the average. Major Searle (—40) Captain Wooldridge (—40) Mr. Kipwith (—40) and Mr. Reynolds (—30) are the players left in, and Mr. Kipwith is likely to be the actual winner.

As for cricket, the Gymkhana batting is good and if players were content to play a steady and patient game, they would run up big scores. Messrs Frith, Rendall Milford, Renny Taylour and Captain Wooldridge have made plenty of runs on occasions. So also has Sergent Hills, who is the only dangerous bowler on the side. The rest is of very mediocre stuff, with a fatal tendency to bowl on the leg-side. This is mostly due to disinclination to serious and steady practice. The fielding is much improved lately, a grateful change. I am fraid Ahmedabad and Kaira will not boast of a player in the Presidency Team this year ! On Wednesday next, Kaira and Panch Mahals representatives visit Ahmedabad and play the local cricket, lawn tennis, and badminton champions. The visit should be a festive one, and it will interesting to see whether Ahmedabad will be bowled out for a few runs by Mr. Sinclair and Khan Saheb Eracshah Taleyrkhan. Mr. Sinclair is said to be getting into practice, though I doubt whether he will regain his pace and swing which were so terrific more than five years ago. His performance will no doubt be watched with interest by Bombay and Poona judges of the game, who are sighing for a really good fast bowler. The Ahmedabad team hopes to visit Deesa and Rajkot later on, but it is hard to find dates which suit 75 per cent. of the players. There was a very sporting little gymkhana given on Coronation Saturday by Captains Scott, Staddon, and the Revd. S. Leigh Lye. Mrs. Duff won the pony scurry and together with Captain Wooldridge the combined ring-tilting and tent-pegging. Other events were won by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Renny Taylour secured the first event. The prizes were much admired, and the whole afternoon proved a great success, with plenty of entertainment and no mishaps ! The band of the 9th Bombay Infantry discoursed sweet music, and their admirable playing should make it easy to get up a dance, when lady visitors can be secured to reinforce the local supply To-day there are Battery Sports, and to morrow Mrs. Lely is "At Home" to the Station in the interest of the Indian National Association, an annual meeting, at which there will be an opportunity of wishing Mr. Pratt a public "good-bye"—on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Kaira and Panch Mahals visitors will be with us so, after all, there is enough going on to make everybody thankful that mornings and evenings are cooler than usual. It seems as though they were more pleasant than they ought to be, and would be if there was any lady in the neighbourhood !

I almost forget to mention that on Coronation Saturday in the morning, a great and representative assemblage gathered to inaugurate the opening of a public park close to the Ellis Bridge. Both citizens and officials are to be congratulated on the initiation of such a fine scheme worthy of the rich city of Ahmedabad. Mr Pratt the Collector presided, and in a felicitous little speech explained the object of the scheme and eulogised the efforts which had made its realisation possible. Mrs. Lely and other ladies and gentlemen then planted some young trees, and after appropriate cheers had been given, there was a large gathering at the Collector's bungalow in the Bhadar where Mr. Pratt, I.C.S, Mr. Batchelor I.C.S. Colonal Anderson, I.M.S. and Mr. Vernon I.C.S., were "At Home" to their friends. It is a matter for congratulation that this scheme, a worthy memorial of her late Majesty the Queen Empress, was inaugurated on the Coronation Day of the King-Emperor after an a special appeal to Government for speedy sanction to the enterprise. The one susprising phenomenon is the fact that the municipality sanctioned the scheme by only one casting vote of the president himself. This is only another indications of the spirit and temper to which are due bad road, bad sanitation, bad supervision, and glaring inefficiencies in the management of municipal business. It is to be hoped that some drastic measures will soon be taken to root out prevailing evils. The new broom that sweeps clean is the only and inevitable weapon, and it cannot be much larger delayed.

I have already noted in your columns the scandalous disregard by the municipality of the Wild Birds Protection Act, and of common humanity, in allowing the sale of game birds, and hares in the breeding season, under the cruel conditions noted by a local correspondent.

KHANDEISH NOTES.

OUR Khandeish correspondent writes :— Dhulia is a small station, but it was behind none in its Coronation celebrations. On Saturday morning, Coronation Day was ushered in by a parade of the Bhil Corps, with a Royal salute and fen-de-joie. The latter so startled the fiery steeds bestridden by the younger mounted officers, that they gave a practical demonstration of the fact that they were ready to lose all save honour in the service of their King.

At 7-30 the schoolboys recited a special Coronation Ode. Soon after this, admission of the poor to the Panjrapol compound began. There ample victuals had been provided for all who liked to come and dine, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Dalal, I. M. S., and a strong committee of native gentlemen. There may be rumours of famine in the air, but there were no signs of it on the platters of the diners, nor in their figures after dining. About 7,000 in all were fed. The cost had been collected by public subscription. In the afternoon sports were held on the Bhil Corps parade ground. Besides the actual racing, there were numerous side shows, such as a "Wheel of Fortune," and a greasy Pole projecting horizontally over a deep pool of water. Mrs. Simcox was "At Home" in the Gymkhana tent. After sunset, the sports were brought to a close by a fine display of fireworks. Finally, Messrs. Pogson and Simcox gave a dinner to the station, which brought to a peaceful close a day of which the least that can be said is, that everyone enjoyed himself. The health of H. M. the King-Emperor having been drunk, only one other toast was proposed, that of Mr. Pogson, the energetic D. S. P., who had been the life and soul of the day's enjoyment. His health was drunk with musical honours. All Dhulia went to bed contented that night, having begun the day, as a good citizen should, with loyalty and charity, and ended it with enjoyment and a good dinner.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING, summing up in a piano case in the King's Bench Division, drew attention, as our report shows, to some curious evidence given as to the way in which medals were awarded at the Paris Exhibition. The "jury" awarding medals did not, it seems, open or examine the pianos submitted, and did not play upon them. They did no more than look at the case, which was made of "some Indian wood," and might, like those of which Lord Salisbury once told us, have contained a Boer gun for anything they knew ; then they awarded it a bronze medal. Perhaps it is a human instinct to take a piano's inside on trust. Mr. Tony Weller's plan for getting Mr. Pickwick out of the Fleet Prison in a piano minus the "vorks," as well as Lord Salisbury's theory of the importation of the Transvaal armament, point to the existence of such a belief in both these great men.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

LORD CHEYLESMORE'S GIFT.

THE MOODY MANNERS OPERA COMPANY.

SIR HENRY IRVING AND THE LYCEUM.

LONDON, JULY 25.

THE fine collection of mezzotints bequeathed by Lord Cheylesmore to the nation will soon be handed over to the authorities at the British Museum. No doubt they are the proper custodians. Still, one rather grudges the immurement of such works in the great Bloomsbury treasure house. Rare books, MSS., palimpsests, protocols, Assyrian antiquities are all very appropriately stored in this mausoleum of a building. They are—we say it with no disrespect—material for the Dryasdusts, things to be discovered, studied, collated, and written on. The British Museum has got to be not so much an exhibition, a place where things are shown, as a laboratory, the haunt of the student and the scholar, where knowledge has to be not only acquired, but sometimes actually dug out. It preserves its academic serenity. Nothing is ever done to popularise it, to relieve its gloom, or make it attractive. It is, indeed, a centre of plodding literary labour. The value of it as an institution, quite apart from that of its unrivalled contents, is almost immeasurable. Still—much as we value the institution—we grudge these works of a graceful and almost lost art to its sombre custody. "Small is the worth of beauty from the world retired", and no retirement seems more complete than that afforded by this gloomy fortress of a building. We hope, at least, that something will be done to show Londoners their latest acquisition, to induce them to come and enjoy the full pleasure that such things can give. It would be sad if the fate of these prints was merely to fill bulging portfolios and add perceptibly to the crowded columns of catalogues. A few winters ago a most interesting show of Rembrandt's etchings was organized and held at the Museum. Most Londoners interested in art had scarcely theretofore known the rare wealth of our national collection. To many more it was a revelation of the genius of this great master of the plate and the needle. The exhibition was largely visited, learnedly criticised, and eagerly discussed. Such an exhibition could be productive of nothing but good. We hope Mr. Colvin will see his way this coming winter to repeat an experiment so successfully organized and so happily carried through. If so, a selection of the mezzotints in the Print Room would be an appropriate choice for a year in which that collection has been so valuably augmented. There has been, indeed, quite lately, such a show at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and the interest it created proves how eager is public appreciation. It consisted of a selection from three famous collections, one being Lord Cheylesmore's. The British Museum, out of its treasures, could make a much more complete exhibition, and could show many of the Cheylesmore prints not yet seen.

Messrs. Frank Rendle and Neil Forsyth have arranged with the Manners Moody Opera Company an important season of Opera at Covent Garden. It will commence a month hence, namely, on the 25th prox., and will extend to nearly the end of September, thirty representations in all being given, will put to a very good test the question whether there is a public for high-class opera in English at very moderate prices. For altogether apart from the troupe, which it will be seen includes many well-known artists, there will be a special attraction in the facts that the operas will be placed upon the stage in exactly the same luxurious manner as in the fashionable season. Mr. F. Neilson, whose able stage management has raised Covent Garden again to the first rank of European opera houses, so far as the scenic presentation of works is concerned, will postpone his holiday in order to take charge of his own department ; and the whole of the magnificent new scenery prepared for the grand opera season, together with the dresses, properties, and so forth, will be used. The prices, however, during the coming English season will be very different from those now in force at Covent Garden, and will be upon a scale to suit almost every pocket. The seating of the stalls will remain as it is, but instead of charging a guinea each, the bulk of them will be offered at 6s. a stall. A few orchestral stalls in front will be sold at half a guinea each, and that will be the highest price. The private boxes on the stall tier, for which at the present time something like 25s. a seat is being charged, will be thrown open as a reserved pit at 4s. a head. Except as to two or three side boxes, the whole of the grand tier will be devoted to a grand circle at 5s. a seat ; while the balcony stalls, for which now 15s. is asked, will be reserved at 3s. a stall. The only unreserved places in the house will be the amphitheatre stalls (at present respectively 10s. and 7s. 6d.), which will be thrown open at 2s. 6d., and the gallery, which will be 1s. In all parts of the house the ordinary regulations as to evening dress will be suspended, no doubt to the great satisfaction of Lord Dysart, who, not perhaps entirely without reason, has always felt the swallow-tailed coat and white tie of summer civilization to be a grievance.

In regard to the company engaged for the English season at Covent Garden, the list is not yet quite complete. But the sopranos already include Madame Blanche Marchesi, who recently in Santuzza and in other parts, with the Trueman troupe, in the suburbs, showed such great dramatic capabilities ; Madame Fanny Moody, now one of the most experienced of our English operatic artists ; Miss Zelie de Lussan, who will sing in "Carmen" (and, it is hoped, also in "The Daughter of the Regiment," although that opera does not seem to be in the list) ; Madame Alice Esty, a member of the old Carl Rosa troupe ; and Miss Anna Hickish. The contraltos will be Miss Lily Moody and Miss Marie Alexander. Besides Mr. McGlennan, who we think is a new comer to London, three favourite tenors have been engaged, namely, Mr. Philip Brozel, who at present is singing at Bayreuth, Mr. John Coates, and Mr. Joseph O Mara. The baritones and basses will be Messrs. William Dever, George Fox, Charles Magrath, and Charles Manners, together with Mr. Alec Marsh, an old member of the Carl Rosa Company, but who has not of late years, we think, been heard in London. For smaller parts have been engaged Mrs. Arthur Rousby, widow of the vocalist who down to the time of his death successfully managed an English opera company on tour ; Miss Crichton, who is a member of Messrs. Williamson and Musgroves opera company in Australia : and Mr. Payne Clark, who will be recollected as one of the tenors of the Carl Rosa opera company. Most of these artists are well-known singers, and most of them have for years past been accustomed to play in English opera together, a fact which will beyond doubt conduce to ensemble. The rumours which credited the management with an intention to revive Tschaikowsky's "Jevgenjie Onegin" prove inaccurate, and at any rate the opera, which some years ago was produced in London by Lago, is not in the list of the proposed repertory. The novelties, indeed, will be revivals of Flotow's charming opera "Martha," which was given some time ago at a students' performance, but has not been heard at Covent Garden for very many years ; and either Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil" or Ponchiell's "La Gioconda." "Roberto" may present some scenic difficulties, which for so comparatively short a season it would be hardly worth while to encounter; but otherwise the revival would be of considerable interest. Its last performance at Covent Garden was, we think, in the time of the late Signor Lago, who, however, presented it very shabbily, and would not even go to the expense of the porterage from the place where the scenery was stored of the proper scene for the resuscitation of the nuns. As to "La Gioconda," it was in the old repertory of Covent Garden in Frederick Gye's time, and it is about to be revived by Mr. Grau in the United States. It was always more popular with vocalists than with the public, and the fact that one of the characters is a blind woman is indeed against it. It is based, as most people know, upon Victor Hugo's play "Angelo, the Tyrant of Padua," and the ballet music, with the Dance of Hours, is its best feature. Its composer was the teacher of Puccini.

Four of Wagner's operas will be in the repertory of the English season at Covent Garden, and for all of them the new scenery specially prepared for the present grand season will be utilised. The works chosen are "Siegfried," "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin", and of course, "Tannhauser," which throughout the provinces, and also, be it said, in Germany, is not only the favourite Wagnerian work, but is also one of the most popular items of the whole repertory. Old-fashioned English opera seems at present rather under a cloud; but three of these works will be played this season—namely, the inevitable "Bohemian Girl," Wallace's "Maritana", and Benedict's "Lilly of Killarney." The last is one of the best English operas ever written, and its revival will be welcome enough. "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci" will, of course, be in the season's repertory, together with "Faust" and "Carmen," two operas which rival "Tannhauser" in popularity with the masses. It is also proposed to revive that rather rococo work "Il Trovatore," some of the absurdities of which will probably cause the present generation a certain amount of amusement. The operas will be presented in English, but upon a more imposing scale than is usual when provincial companies visit the metropolis. The chorus, which is the weak point of the grand season, will, it is expected, be an element of special strength in the coming series of performances. Mr. Manners had, indeed, already a very good travelling chorus, which like that of the old Carl Rosa troupe, was trained not only to sing properly, but also to act intelligently. For the London season this chorus has been increased by the addition of a considerable number of young and fresh voices, so that the choir will be even larger than during the summer. Mr. Manners returned from his holiday a week or two ago, and he has already started the rehearsals. Also there will be engaged an orchestra of 60 performers, many of them members of the present Royal Opera band, an orchestra which is beyond question the best in London. Altogether, the new enterprise promises remarkably well. Messrs. Rendle and Forsyth have, at any rate, done their best to put forward an interesting programme, and a series of really good performances. It remains for the public to do the rest.

Sir Henry Irving gave his last performance this season on Saturday afternoon, when he and Miss Ellen Terry appeared in "The Merchant of Venice." At the close of the performance he made a short speech, thanking the public for their cordial welcome, and announcing the tour in the provinces and in Ireland, which is to start in September. "And I hope," he continued, "that early next year we may meet again, when it is our present intention to produce a new play by M. Sardou on the subject of Dante." He then wound up with his customary farewell phrase, "your loyal and your devoted servant," and withdrew. The report which appeared in several papers that Sir Henry explained to the audience on this occasion "the causes necessitating the closing of the theatre" is as inaccurate as the rumour that the theatre is necessarily to be closed at all. The London County Council have made demands for structural alterations which would involve a very heavy expenditure, and a meeting of the larger shareholders is to be held on Wednesday to consider what course shall be taken in view of these requirements. The directors have had various proposals submitted to them, among the most important of which is a plan for building upon the site of the Lyceum Theatre and the adjoining houses, which also form part of the very valuable freehold property belonging to the company, two entirely new theatres. One of the branches of the new Holborn-Strand avenue is to join the Strand at Wellington-street, and the space in front of the present portico of the theatre will be therefore greatly increased and the frontage improved, so that the main entrances of both the new theatres would face the new avenue. One of these theatres would be the new Lyceum, the other would be a smaller comedy house. Whatever decision, however, is made by the company as to rebuilding, it is hoped that the authorisation may be obtained for retaining the theatre as it stands until the end of the year, in order to fulfil the contract with Mr. McKee Rankin for Miss Nance O'Neil's autumn season, which it is proposed should extend from September 1st until Christmas. Miss O'Neil, whose chief successes have been in Australia, will give a repertoire which will include "Lady Macbeth" among other Shakespearean characters, and probably also a new play. Mr. Shipwright, who has previously appeared with her, will probably be the leading actor of the company supporting her.

Miss Maud Beddington is holding an exhibition of her work at the Woodbury Gallery. Her art is singularly diverse; one wall is devoted to drawings, chiefly of children, isolated or in groups, the drawings washed in with delicate and harmonious colour, and the whole effect reminiscent of Caldecott or Kate Greenaway. But Miss Beddington's art is very different from Miss Greenaway's. It has more idea; she has a sense of humour; she has quite a gift for showing character in attitude. On the other hand, her technique is poor, and though her colour is as a rule harmonious, it is only so when she adheres to well-worn schemes; in No. 22, for instance, it is all astray. Her poses are always good, and their merit lies not merely in their truth to nature, but in their expressiveness. No. 17 is excellent, boy and girl are speaking and speaking to one another. In No. 48 we have the back view of a little girl standing in a country lane, watching the cows going home. The girl's figure is full of expression—the expression of arrested motion; the retreating cows belong to the art of the school-room or the nursery. That same effect of a pause in movement she secures in both the figures in No. 42, where an urchin with a wheelbarrow hears the latest scrap of village gossip from an errandboy, his own size. With this gift of rendering expression she has evidently a rather keen appreciation of humour. Her technical equipment is wholly incomplete.

ANOTHER FORGERY CASE.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Thurdas Shivji charged Jetha Visram, Ratansy Virji, Jeram Hansraj, Canji Ramji, Gangji Jetha, and Govind Visram, the first with having forged the will of one Gopal Visram and attempting to pass it as a genuine document, and the rest with abetment of the forgery, and perjury. Mr. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ardeshir Unwalla, solicitor, for the first and the sixth accused, and Mr Vellnker, pleader, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, for the third and the fourth accused. The other two accused were not represented.

The complainant in his information said that he was the maternal grandfather and natural guardian of one Bai Ajbai, widow of one Gopal Visram, who died at Bombay on or about the 29th day of June 1900. On the 25th of July 1900, one Ratansy Virji applied for and obtained an order directing the Administrator General to collect and take possession of the assets of the deceased, and the Administrator-General in consequence took possession of such of the property of the deceased as was pointed out to him. A few days later Ratansy Virji informed the Administrator-General that one box of the deceased have been left in the godown of one Dossa Divan, whereupon the Administrator-General took possession of the box, which was opened in his office, when a document which was alleged to be last will and testament of Gopal Visram was found therein. The complainant urged that the will was a forgery. He was informed that the draft of the alleged will was made by one Jetha Visram, a debtor to the estate of Gopal Visram, and that the signature of the deceased was forged by Jetta Visram on a fair copy of the draft, which he got made by his mehta Shivji Dooungersy, and the signature of the attesting witnesses, Dossa Divan, Jairam Hansraj, Canji Ramji, and Gangji Jetta, were taken thereon thereafter, and the same was at the suggestion of Dossa Divan placed in an empty box of Gopal Visram lying in the godown of Dossa Divan. That being done the Administrator-General was informed of the box, in consequence of which he took possession of it. The complainant averred that the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell had heard the different pleadings and dismissed suit No. 11 of 1901 on the 14th August 1901, with costs on account of Ratansy Virji and others having failed to attend the court on the day of hearing. On the 4th February 1902, complainant's counsel appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and obtained sanction to prosecute Jetta Visram, Ratansy Virji, Dossa Divan, Jairam Hansraj, Canji Ramji, and Gangji Jetha.

After examining the complainant as to the evidence he proposed to adduce, the Magistrate made an order that the first five accused be liberated on bail on their own recognizance for Rs. 3,000 each. The sixth accused was ordered to be present in Court in answer to his summons on the 20th instant, to which date the case was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There was present Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. H. G. Viegas, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Haji Usuf. The Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia, were also present.

AGREEMENT WITH THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated that the agreement entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for establishing and maintaining telephonic communications with the Municipal telephone stations, expired on the 31st March last, and requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to an agreement being entered into with the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st April last on the same terms as before.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

IMPROVEMENT OF GUNBOW STREET.

The Committee considered a report of their sub-committee on the proposal to acquire a property in Gunbow Street for street improvement. The sub-committee in their report stated that after inspecting the property in question and making all necessary enquiries, they were of opinion that the acquisition of the property as proposed by the Commissioner was desirable and the price as estimated by the Executive Engineer was fair and that therefore the papers might be forwarded to the Corporation for sanction to the Commissioner's proposal.

On the motion of Sir Balchandra Krishna, the report was approved and adopted and it was resolved to forward the papers to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that approval be given to the acquisition of the land in question at the price fixed by the Executive Engineers, viz. Rs. 2,839.

QUESTION OF PENSION.

Mr. H. Holmes, the Assistant to the Commissioner, being desirous of retiring from Municipal services on pension on medical certificate, the Commissioner forwarded a letter to the Committee submitting for its decision, the question whether Mr. Holmes was entitled to receive pension from the Municipality. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—

Before submitting himself for medical examination, however, he is desirous that his claim to pension from the Municipality should be authoritatively settled by the Standing Committee. Mr. Holmes's case is a most complicated one, on which Government have at various times passed various orders, and I accordingly append for the information of the Standing Committee a note fully explaining Mr. Holmes's position and request that the Standing Committee will decide, under para. 24 of the Municipal Pension, &c, Regulations, that Mr. Holmes is to receive the pension allowed to Municipal servants under para. 15 of the Pension &c, Regulations. I am of opinion that, under the peculiar conditions attaching to Mr. Holmes's whole service and under the proviso to rule 24 of the Municipal Pension, &c., Regulations, Mr Holmes is entitled to pension.

The Commissioner in his note on the service of Mr Holmes and his claim to pension from the Municipality stated that Mr. Holmes rendered over eleven years' service to Government, and has served the Municipality for over 15 years, making a total service of over 23 years. He came over to the Municipality with the Fire Brigade on 1st April 1887. One of the conditions of such transfer was that the Municipality should contribute to the pension of the Fire Brigade Staff, Government in consideration of such contribution paying the pensions. Such contribution was paid by the Municipality to Government in Mr. Holmes's case from 1st April 1887 to 19th February 1895, the date of Mr Holmes's appointment as Assistant to the Commissioner. A deduction was also made from the 1st April 1887 from Mr. Holmes's pay and credited to the Municipal Pension Fund as a set off against the contribution being exacted from the Municipality by Government to provide for a pension to Mr. Holmes.

Dr. N. N. Ratrak proposed that the Commissioner be requested to send Mr. Holmes to the medical examiner with a view to his certifying whether he was physically fit for further service, and that pending receipt of the certificate consideration of the Commissioner's letter be deferred.

The proposition not being seconded fell through.

Dr. Viegas next proposed that the Commissioner's letter be referred for consideration and report to a sub-committee. He said that was a right course to adopt in the matter.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion, which was carried.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, on the Bombay water supply, for the month of July last, was laid before the Committee:—There has been no improvement in the Tulsi water during the month: the water in the lake contains a larger amount of vegetable organic matter than was present in June, and the unfiltered water as delivered at Malabar Hill still has a deep yellow colour. The rainfall has not been sufficient to effect the purification of the water which has usually occurred in the corresponding month in former years. The Vehar water is of the same quality as was found in June. The Tansa water continues to be good. There was a reduction of the numbers of bacteria per c c in all the unfiltered waters."

The Committee recorded the report without discussion.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

THE following is the judgment delivered by the Acting Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, in the case in which Mr. H. Burke, describing himself as a commercial traveller, was charged with cheating:—

Mr. Trout, the complainant, manager of Laure's Hotel, deposes that accused on leaving the hotel delivered to him two cheques on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta one amounting to Rs. 286-5 in payment of his expenses, the other Rs. 40 as a "douceur." The latter cheque complainant did not intend to make use of the former, together with a cheque for Rs. 42-8 which had been given by the accused to the hotel "khidmatgar" he sent early next morning to the Bank with the request that the Manager of the Bank would telegraph to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta in two hours he received a reply that accused was said to have no account in that Bank. Mr. White, officiating Manager of the Allahabad Bank, also indentifies the two cheques. He received them on 7th July from a clerk of Laurie's Hotel and at his request wired to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta, as follows: "Can we cash H. Burke's Nos. 1434 and 1434 aggregating Rs. 328." Reply prepaid. Reply was received that day. "Have no account here in name H. Burke." Witness then wrote a letter to inform Mr. Trout. Later a latter arrived from the Alliance Bank confirming the telegsam and remarking that the number of the cheque book was from that of a very old issue.

Mir Ali "khidmatgar", deposed to receiving the cheque for Rs. 42-8 from accused in his room. He also saw the accused give the complainant a cheque in the office.

Inspector Jones of the Bombay Police, deposed to arresting accused in Watson's Hotel on 26th July in consequence of a telegram from Allahabad and to searching his belongings on the 27th in consequence of a second telegram. He found no cheque-book. Accused stated that he is a commercial traveller and came here on 1st June in the hope of getting a permanent billet. The month passed, however, without his succeeding and he then went to complainant and said he had no money and asked to be allowed to sign a pro-note. Complainant replied that it was too weak; but he had an old cheque-book and if accused would sign a cheque for Rs. 40 promising to pay this amount in two weeks' time he would let him sign cheques for the servants and the hotel bill to be paid in a month or more. This he accordingly did and went off to Cawnpore, then to Mussoorie and from there to Bombay, writing to complainant from Cawnpore on his way down asking for more time as the 14 days had expired. He had no witnesses.

This explanation of the cheques is entirely denied by complainant and is in itself incredible and quite unsupported. Complainant denies having received any letter from accused since he left the hotel. I find accused guilty under Section 147, I. P. C., of cheating. The offence is a serious one, and accused is a man of business and must have fully known what he was doing. I sentence him to two months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 258, I. P. C.

SOME idea of the extent to which foreigners went to the assistance of the Boers in South Africa—a point which will always be obscure until the Boer version of the war is in our hands—may be gathered from the following fact. The Russian Consul-General in London has just concluded an agreement with Messrs Cook and Son, of globe-trotting fame, under which the tourist agency is to see to the bringing back to their native land of the Russian prisoners of war from South Africa, St. Helena, and Bermuda. The Government of the Czar is paying the expenses of this return of the prodigals.

APPEAL BY MR. BAL GANGADHUR TILAK.

THE POONA PROCEEDINGS.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard an appeal filed by Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and others against a decision given by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston District Judge of Poona, on the 3rd April last, in miscellaneous application No. 112 of 1901 under Act 5 of 1881. The petition on which Mr. Aston gave his decision was made by Tai Maharaj, widow of Visudev Pandit, against the opponents, Bal Gangadhur Tilak, Ganesh Shrikrishna Khapardi, Shripad Sakharam Kumbhojkar, and Balwant Martand Nagpurkar.

Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the appellant Mr. Tilak; Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Chaubal and Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the first respondent Tai Maharaj; Mr Ranade appeared for respondent No. 2, and Mr. Bodas for respondents Nos. 3 and 4.

A second appeal was filed by G S. Khapardi and S. S. Kumbhojkar against Tai Maharaj; B. M. Nagpurkar, and B G. Tilak in which the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta with Mr. Bodas, appeared for the appelant, Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Choubal and Mr. Khare, appeared for respondent No. 1, while respondents Nos. 2 and 3 appeared in person.

The petitioner Tai Maharaj, in the District Court of Poona, prayed for revocation of the probate granted to the opponents on the 16th February 1898, alleging that she was with child when her husband died on the 7th August 1897. She gave birth to a son on the 18th January 1898, but the child died on 13th March 1898, leaving her as heir of her son. The trustees appointed in the will executed by her deceased husband had no right whatever to administer the property, which was ancestral, and which descended to her as heir of her son. After the grant of probate, opponent No. 1 was for some time in jail, and on account of public movements he could not properly supervise the management of the estate. Opponent No. 2 did not properly mange the estate as he lived at Amraoti; and opponents Nos. 3 and 4, though they managed the estate, failed to do it with due diligence, and the estate suffered thereby. Opponents 1 and 2 took her to Aurungabad on some pretext, and seeing that she was alone there, obtained her signature on papers relating to adoption. When the petitioner came to Poona and began to take steps which were necessary in her own interest under legal advice, opponents 1 and 2, having had recourse to unlawful means, prevented her from taking those steps, finally keeping her in unlawful restraint, tried to obtain forcibly some admissions from her. But that unlawful restraint was put an end to by an event which luckily occurred. The opponents had become as quite unfit to act as trustees, and unless they were removed, there was a probability of the petitioner's life and property being in danger.

It was urged before Mr. Aston on behalf of the first three opponents that the grounds alleged by the petitioner for revocation of the probate were not sufficient as contemplated by Act 5 of 1881. The opponents 1 and 2 were managing the estate given in their possession properly as far as they could, and there had been no negligence on their part. The adoption of the boy at Aurangabad was made with the will and consent of the petitioner, and that the present contention was made at the instigation of others with the object of creating disputes. If there had been any mismanagement, it was due to opponent No. 4, who acted in collusion with the petitioner, and the opponent Nos. 1, 3, and 2 were taking the necessary steps separately.

Mr. Aston, by his judgment, decided that the grant of probate in question had become useless and inoperative through the birth of a son to the testator, and revoked the grant of probate to the opponents. Mr. Aston was of opinion that various offences under the Criminal Procedure Code had been committed in the course of these probate proceedings. A criminal prosecution was afterwards ordered to be filed against Mr. Tilak.

In Mr. Tilak's appeal it was urged that the lower court had framed wrong and irrelevant issues; that it misapprehended the nature of the proceedings and erred in holding that the will was inoperative after the death of the posthumous son of Baba Maharaj; that it erred in admitting evidence and deciding matter quite irrelevant to the case; that it erred in making out a case for the petitioner which she never put forward or attempted to prove; that Tai Maharaj's application, as framed, was clearly against law and untenable; that Tai Maharaj, having according to her own case adopted a son, had no "locus standi", and no right to apply in person, and that at all events, both Baba Maharaj and the son adopted at Aurangabad were necessary parties. It was also urged that the reasons given by the District Judge for revoking the will were entirely untenable, inapplicable, and unsupported by evidence. The questions relating to the adoption or conduct of the trustees were absolutely irrelevant. It was also urged that the judge, having previously had private interviews with the petitioner and her friends, ought not to have tried the case himself. The Judge, having himself been summoned as a witness ought to have stopped all further proceedings; and that they were not fair and impartial. It was also urged that the District Judge did not give full and sufficient opportunity to the appellant, Tilak, to produce his evidence or to rebut that of the petitioner. The findings of the judge about perjury, forgery, and coercion were wrong, etc.

MR. BRANSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Branson, in commenting upon Mr. Aston's judgment, said the real question before the Court was whether a probate could be revoked on the ground that particular executors had wilfully neglected to file the accounts in the inventory, or whether the grant had become useless and inoperative. As a matter of fact, the judge found that the grant had become useless and inoperative through circumstances referred to by him in his judgment, and he found also that there had been an omission to file accounts, which was sufficient to justify a revocation of the probate. The question was whether there had been any wilful default on the part of the executors. The chief difficulty in dealing with the first case was due to the enormous mass of absolutely irrelevant matters, and questions of prejudice, which had been allowed to be introduced, and had diverted his attention from matters which required consideration. There could be no question about the fact that from the time of the death of the boy, Nagpurkar was appointed to manage the estate, and the learned counsel drew the attention of the Court to the statement by Nagpurkar when he was called upon for an explanation by Mr. Tilak why proper accounts had not been provided. He explained it away by pointing out that he was not a man of much individual energy, and he excused himself in that way. After the death of the posthumous son, Nagpurkar was no longer managing the estate on behalf of the trustees. It would seem to be completely out of place for the Court, under the circumstances, to go into the consideration of the question of the exhibition of accounts. The learned counsel failed to understand how the question could be supposed to have arisen, and why the judge should have devoted two pages of valuable print to the discussion of a perfectly irrelevant matter. It was a strange commentary on remarks of the judge about the wilful default on the part of the executors that he should have appointed one of them as an administrator. It was alleged that Nagpurkar continued to manage the estate after the death of the posthumous son as agent for the lady. Learned counsel, therefore, submitted that it was illogical to a degree for the Court to suggest that there had been a wilful default on the part of three of the executors in filing the accounts. No such grounds of complaint were put forward in the applications for revocation. He submitted that all that discussion at pages 10, 11 and 12 in reference to the accounts had no bearing on the point. It had apperently been allowed to prejudice the judge's mind, and to cause him to lose sight of the position which Nagpurkar and Tai Maharaj then took. He submitted that it did not lie in the mouth of the applicant to complain of the non-filing of accounts when all accounts were kept by her, and she had got all the account books from Mr. Tilak, who had sworn that there was an inventory filed. In the absence of any complaint how did it lie with the judge to say that there had been misconduct on the part of the executors in regard to the wilful default. The case of the lady throughout had been—and it might be a correct view of the law—that upon the death of the posthumous son she became entitled to the estate, and, therefore the will ceased to operate and yet illogically the judge made it ground of complaint, which, her legal advisers themselves did not make. The illogical position which neither the applicant nor Nagpurkar had taken up was taken up by the judge. It was highly improper for the judge to indulge in the remarks against Mr. Tilak, and if that judge had remained in Poona how could Mr. Tilak and his co-executors have a fair trial when he had already declared the adoption illegal and void. Counsel submitted that the evidence in regard to the adoption was wholly inadmissible, and the remarks from the judge were not warranted. The proceedings commenced by the applicant calling Mr. Tilak as a witness, and after fourteen days' cross-examination the only thing brought out was the lady's willingness adopt Bala and her willingness to adopt Juggonath, the sending of notice to Kolapore of the adoption of Bala and disputing the adoption of Juggonath, the alleged ill-treatment of Tai Maharaj and her confinement in what was called the Maharaj Wada. Evidence was allowed to be led in the case regarding the adoption; the expression of desire on the part of the deceased Bala Maharaj to adopt from the elder branch of the family; and how that desire was excluded from the will at the suggestion of Mr. Tilak; the resolution arrived at to send an expedition in search for adoption to several places, the final return of the expedition to Poona, and the alleged ill-treatment by Mr. Tilak to the lady at the Maharaj Wada. The object of leading the evidence in regard to those points was two-fold. Counsel would not say that the judge went into it of his own accord, but he would say that the learned judge was led into it. The first object was to prejudice the judge against Mr. Tilak, and the second was suspension of the pending suit in reference to the adoption of Juggonath. Counsel asked their Lordships to hold the whole of the evidence as irrelevant and in the face of the protest of the executors and in the absence of the person whose adoption was impugned, it was improper for the learned judge to have gone into that evidence.

MR. MEHTA'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who appeared for two of the executors named Khaparde, and Kumbojkar, then addressed the Court. He accepted the arguments put forward by Mr. Branson in toto. It seemed to him that the point was a very simple one under the section of the Probate Act as to whether there was a proof of a just cause for the revocation of the probate in question in the case. The learned judge had dealt with two of the first clauses, included in the explanation in the section of the Act. With regard to the fifth clause he might say that there was no wilful omission to exhibit an inventory or account. He only gave it as a piece of evidence that there was no wilful omission by referring to a letter written by Kumbojkar to Nagpurkar asking him to file an account of the first year. They were always anxious to have the inventory and accounts exhibited. A mere omission was not a ground for the revocation of a probate. The real ground was the fourth one, stating that the grant had become useless and inoperative under the circumstances. He conceived the contention of the other side was that, after the birth of a posthumous son, there was no estate remaining, and that it had gone, in the first place to the son, and his heir to the mother. He ventured to submit that that was not the case contemplated by the fourth ground of section 50. It was not a question of the revocation of a probat, as the question of taking proper steps to establish rights of such parties as considered themselves entitled to them in a regular suit. There was no reason, therefore, why a probate should be put out of the way. The question about the adoption was absolutely and utterly irrelevant and was not before the Court in any way. Where there was room for contention that a will had become useless and inoperative, the decision on the point should not be made by the Probate Court but by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil suit. Supposing there was no adoption up to the time the widow could adopt, the will remained in that state of suspended animation ready to burst forth whenever an adoption took place. There was no ground whatever for the purpose of revoking the grant of probate in that case.

MR. LOWNDES'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Lowndes said that with regard to the doctrine of suspended animation he relied on the Tagore case showing that they did not find that doctrine in Hindu law. It might be his denseness, but he failed to understand the position of either of his learned friends there. His clients made an application to the Court to revoke the probate on certain grounds which might be good ones or bad ones. The other side then came in and strenuously objected, and filed a written statement, instructed a pleader who argued in support of that written statement. One of the grounds of the written statement, and the pleader's original argument was that the will conferred upon them certain powers, and adoption was made the subject of the proceedings in a court to inquire whether there had been adoption or not, and they said that it was all irrelevant and they came to the Appeal Court and said the same thing because it was found against them. It was an excellent argument, only they could not support it. They had not to go to any doctrine of suspended animation. They took the point in their written statement, they took it by the mouth of their pleader, but because they could not support it they now said it ought never to have been gone into, and it was irrelevant. But obviously it was not irrelevant, it was a consistent part of their case. Their case was that the will appointed them guardians of the property of a son, who might be born or a son who might be adopted. They said that a son had been adopted, and therefore, they were guardians de facto, and if the meaning of the will was good, supposing it could be done under the Hindu law, it was an excellent contention. As it was absolutely impossible to support that contention in the lower court, they now alleged that it was all meant to be a jest, and that it was not put forward in earnest. It was after Mr. Tilak was called into the witness box, and asked about the adoption that they withdrew from their original contention. His learned friend, Mr. Branson had somewhat misrepresented when he said that the judge decided that there was no adoption. Mr. Aston only confined himself to the evidence of proving whether there was a "factum" of an adoption and not that the adoption was valid. The executors had been hoisted on their own petard. Mr. Branson had spoken about the prejudice of the judge who, he said, presumed to decide a point which was not even raised by the applicant. His client came in and said the grant of probate was absolutely inoperative, because the property was theirs and the probate must be revoked. If the probate was good, they had to file their accounts and if the probate was bad, it must be revoked. It was idle to say it was a point which they could not take. The judge was bound to see that the provisions of the act were complied with. Section 98 of the Act distinctly laid down that every executor had to file his accounts and inventory within six months. Their Lordships were asked to say, sitting as a Court of appeal that the legislature did not mean it, and that if the legislature did not mean it it meant nothing at all. Such an argument would appeal to no court. The executors were not people ignorant of the fact. They were people of standing. Mr Tilak was a man who had his wits about him, they had not even kept any accounts, and when they were ordered to bring in a statement of the property, they brought one showing an income of some fifty per cent. less than the actual amount. Their cross-examination showed that not only the accounts were not kept and filed, but the estate was deeply involved in debt by their administration. It was not, therefore, an idle but a material point. It was stated that they did not want to be executors any longer if the Court said that the accounts should be filed. Why were they then fighting for so many months over the revocation of the probate? It was not for their abroo or anything else that they were fighting, but it was that the probate gave them a finger in the very desirable pie, and they did not like to take the finger out of that pie. A probate was a powerful instrument in the hands unscrupulous persons, and they wanted it, therefore, to be revoked.

The Hon Mr. Mehta then briefly, replied on the law cited by Mr. Lowndes.

The hearing of the appeal was then adjourned till this morning.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MERCHANTS vs. BANKERS.

A cricket match was played yesterday between teams representing the Merchants and Bankers of Bombay on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a victory for the former. Scores.

MERCHNTS.

Mr E Comber, c McLachlan, b Tosh	13
Mr W E Crum, b Scrymgeour	27
Mr S F Gillum, b Tosh	2
Mr J C Macrae, b Tosh	4
Mr W C Symes, c McLachlan, b Scrymgeour	43
Mr C Boileau, c Adamson, b Scrymgeour	7
Mr D W Graham, b Scrymgeour	0
The Hon Mr E J Hawke, and b Adamson	18
Mr T W Burkett, c Stiven, b Adamson	1
Mr H P Habblethwait, b Scrymgeour	8
Mr W H McKerrow, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	125

BANKERS.

Mr W A Cran, c Hawke, b Symes	0
Mr J Stiven, b Gillum	23
Mr J S Johnson, b Gillum	1
Mr W Moir, c Hawke, b Gillum	0
Mr Tosh, c and b Symes	5
Mr W McLachlan, b Macrae	4
Mr J Scrymgeour, not out	25
Mr G B Adamson, c Hebblethwait, b Macrae	7
Mr W Baxter, b Gillum	25
Mr J Esplin, c Hawke, b Gillum	1
Mr W J Hegarty, b Gillum	0
Extras	0
Total	91

RALLI BROTHERS C. C. vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The following members will represent Messrs. Ralli Brothers' C. C. in their match with the Poona Gymkhana on Monday next. The team will leave Bombay by the 9-45 train (Madras time) a.m., on Sunday.—Messrs. J. J. Rodgers (Captain), E. G. Rodgers, P. H. Davur, B. D. Gagrat, D. N. Writer, Sorabjee Batliwala, Shapoorjee Batliwala, J. C. Machliwla, B. B. Panthaki, M. M. Talpade and F. F. Guard. Reserves.—Messrs. K. R. Mistry and P. H. Pinto. Umpire.—Mr. N. S. Sooj. Scorer.—Mr. G. A. Phillips (Hon. Secretary).

FEW people who read Browning's ballad of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" imagine that the legend is true. Just as the 9th of November, 4004 B.C., has been assigned as the date when the world was created, so July 22nd, 1376, is named by Verstegan as the day when this tragedy actually befell the town of Hamelin, in Brunswick. The account is so quaint that we are constrained to quote the chief argument of the burghers to their deliverer from the plague of rats: "The bargain was not made with him in good earnest, to wit, with an opinion that he could be able to do such a feat. They cared not what they accorded unto, when they imagined it could never be deserved, and so never be demanded." Not a bad argument in law, perhaps, but one that wholly failed to satisfy the piper.

A RELIGIOUS LAW SUIT.

THE C. M. S. AND THE SYRIAN CHURCH.

THE Trevandrum correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—A big Civil suit for the possession of certain monies and a flourishing farm called "Munro Island" is likely to occupy the Courts of the land very shortly, unless the Church Mission Society and the Jacobite Syrian Christian Party, under Mar Dionysius, can come to some agreement. The facts are interesting. It would appear that in 1806 A. D. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, of the C. M. S., proposed a union between the Syrian Church in Travancore and the Church of England, to which the then Syrian Bishop, Mar Thoma VI., agreed on condition that the Syrian Church "should not be called upon to compromise anything of its dignity and purity." This agreement either party was at liberty to revoke at pleasure, especially if the "polity and teachings of the Syrian Church were interfered with." On this understanding the C. M. S. Missionaries and the Syrian Prelate appear to have worked and laboured for a while most amicably. The union thus effected was on the understanding that the Missionaries of the C.M.S., should not interfere with the doctrines and liberty of the Syrian Church—the sole aim of the union being the "general amelioration of the Syrian community politically, morally and religiously." Thereupon the Missionaries took an active part in the management of the Syrian College and Seminary and the Trust and Endowments—among which was the Munro Island already alluded to. Some years subsequently, the C. M. S. and the Syrian Bishop fell out, a separation took place, and the Syrians demanded a division of the church property. A Committee of Arbitration decided the matter; but the Syrian Bishop appealed against the award. The Madras Government directed the then Resident not to associate himself in the administration of funds which were contested and disputed by the parties for whose benefit they were raised, and ultimately directed that the matter should be settled by a Court of Law. This was in 1840-43. Since then, claims have been advanced, correspondence carried on, and longs delays allowed to take place—and it would appear from an Open Letter to the Secretary of the Corresponding Committee of the Church Mission Society, Madras, from the Secretary of the Malabar Jacobite Syrian Association, that it was only very lately that the Syrian Church authorities came to learn of the final decision of the Court of Directors annulling the arbitrators' award and indicating that the dispute should be settled in a Court of Law. The suit is for land, books, money, &c., and is for more than a lakh of rupees in value, and the Open Letter is the final effort to arrange the matter amicably. Should this letter remain unnoticed, a suit will be filed against the C. M. S. So once more the Syrian Christian Church is on the war-path of litigation. The present Metropolitan Mar Dionysius, has been very successful in all his cases, and it must be said that he has done a very great deal to raise his people intellectually and morally.

ENGLISH AS WRITTEN IN ASSAM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The accompanying is an exact copy of a petition which reached me this morning and seems worth record for the sake of some of the characteristic idioms the Bengali who is said to be so ignorant that he "any dont no" is particularly felicitous. The petitioner was lately dismissed from his post as a Local Board Native Doctor for ignorance and misconduct.

Shillong, 28th JULY.

To the Principal Medical Assam.

We should be very thankfull to you Blessing thank the gracious god on high; But we People what information to given a Petition which we Folk in the assam country could not get any task and all Bangalie People appointed ocean the Bangalie another assamie or Regimentle man no more; would you consider Fourfold Bangalie one Part Local country man none; we Folk search from anywhere Place Local Board (or) Govt. (or) tea garden service any one could no find; Empty Bangalie appoint clerk or Doctor; what cause from we People no get works; we people from Bangalie can no Plod and Fight Battle, could not Transact, and all European know; you are a Parent But I was antedate Local Board Dispensary. Doctor without Delinquency Resign me which Bangalie "any Dont no" they appoint; But I Beeseech would you kindly to rise some Position under your Local Board Dispensary, Essential wish to see gracious Eye, the Poor instrument of again Replace give order; If you would kindly do so I shall feel greatly obliged; Because If I search for could no join works; how we shall support they Bloods; and how Government Rent we will give, can no do the Population we Famishment from Dead.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON. PRESSING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholder of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, in Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. N. J. Gamadia presiding. The directors in their report for the year ending 30th June last state:—The cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was a full average one and 54,307 bales have been pressed in Dhamangaon and Chandore, under joint-working account against 76,570 bales of last year; resulting in a net profit of Rs. 9,762-5-3. Out of this your directors have transferred Rs. 1,000 to depreciation account for depreciation of machinery. To recommend a dividend of Rs. 16 per share free of income-tax, being 8 per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 8,000. To grant a bonus of Rs. 200 to the company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 562-5-3 to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order. The press building, machinery and accessories are insured for Rs 35,000.

The report was approved and adopted; and resolutions were passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 16 per share, and re-electing Messrs. A. Breul and D. H. Glade, directors of the company.

FOREIGN TELEGRPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 13th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	12	10 a.m.	125	54
Teheran	13	2	41 p.m.	0	21
Suez	13	2	50 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	53	0	3
,, Karachi	0	22	0	3
,, Madras	0	17	0	6

MEMORIALS were recently presented to the Amir of Kabul by a number of representative tribesmen from the Ghilzai, Durani, Suleman Khel and other large clans, praying that the orders regarding the enlistment of one man in every eight, for military service, might be rescinded. The memorialists strongly protested their loyalty and stated that in time of war everyone would willingly fight, but they claimed to express the general feeling of the people against compulsory service. They suggested as an alternative that to every large village a musketry instructor should be appointed to train all able-bodied men in the use of the breech loading rifle. The Amir is said to have been rather perplexed regarding the memorials, and to have postponed full effect being given to the orders relating to enlistment.

THERE has been for a long time a very considerable feeling in medical circles against the practice of certain medical practitioners giving testimonials for foods and drugs. It is freely urged that this is an offence against unwritten medical etiquette. At the forthcoming annual meeting of the British Medical Association a proposal will be made that if these testimonials be given it must be on the understanding that they are not for publication. Of course, this at once destroys the reason for securing them. The proposal will have behind it the authority of one of the most important committees of the Association.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The brightly coloured parts of flowers are believed by most naturalists to attract insects, which by passing from flower to flower bring about cross fertilisation. Professor F. Plateau, of Ghent, has made a number of observations which seem to throw doubt on this theory in some cases. He finds that insects as a rule are but little attracted by bright colours, and that they are probably led to particular flowers more by scent than by sight.—"Leisure Hour."

The only daughter of the miner from the West, who had been a day-labourer before he made his millions, was pouring tea that afternoon. An Eastern exotic in spats, knowing the value of money in his business, had asked for an introduction. He was charmed by the accomplished manner in which she asked him if he would have a cup of tea, and bowed low to say that he would be only too happy. "Will you take sugar in your'n?" she asked sweetly. Then for the first time he experienced the influence of her lineage.—August "Smart Set."

Are frogs fish or game? This is the question that is perplexing the Canadian authorities at present ("Country Life" states). The Department of Marine and Fisheries find that the exportation of frogs' legs from Canada to the United States has developed into a big business, and that if there is not some restriction made, froggy will soon be a thing of the past in some districts. It is proposed to institute a close season during the month of May, but the problem is as to who has the power to do so. If frogs come under the category of game, the close season must be fixed by the Provincial authorities; but if they are fish, it is the Dominion authorities that must institute a close season.

It will be quite possible in the near future, if it be no so already, to procure many different kinds of plants—perennials, bulbs, represented by several species of lily and even hardy deciduous shrubs ready prepared to flower in the autumn greenhouse, says, "The Garden." These will, probably, require special care in the way of very gentle forcing to bring them to perfection after the severe ordeal to which they have been subjected. But the amate who loves his plants, and desires to know more of the unstinted, variety which the garden of the world offers to the seeker, may do better than to hark back to spring when so great a wealth of autumn flower is within his reach. There is more show of reason for helping autumn and spring to clasp hands over the sleeping form of winter.

The world's most famous men have usually shown in there youth that there was good material in them, out of which brave and useful and honourable, and clever men might be made. A boy used to crush flowers to get their colour, and painted the white sides of his father's cottage in the Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian. An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself with making drawings of his pots and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "Tdat boy will beat me some day." So he did, for he was Michael Angelo. A German boy was reading a highly sensational novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: Come, this will never do. I get too much excited over it; I can't study so well after it. So here goes! and he flung the book right out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.—"Young England."

Next to the amount of attention paid them by the Press and public, says a contemporary, the most astonishing thing about the New York policemen is their wealth and the number of outside interests they contrive to combine with their profession. A trial that is still going on has produced some interesting statistics on these points. One sergeant, who owned to being worth £37,000, declared that he made his money by speculating in diamonds and paintings, and on the race course. An inspector, with just under £60,000 to his credit, put it all down to "luck on the street." A captain, who was believed to have over £100,000 at his bankers, admitted that he had made a good deal out of real estate, that he lived in an £8,000 house, and was the owner of several tenements. Two other captains estimated their fortunes at £40,000 apiece, one of them adding that to lose 12,000 at a single race meeting "did not worry him any."

If sawdust is subjected to hydraulic pressure its particles will adhere so as to form a solid mass, heavier than a piece of hardwood of the same area. This fact has been utilised in Germany with very promising results in the manufacture of sawdust briquettes for fuel. The United States Consul, in a recent communication from Bern, describes these briquettes, or sawdust cakes, as being of octagonal form and weighing each about half-a-pound. No binding ingredient is used, although in some kinds of sawdust such an addition might possibly be required, the sawdust being simply dried and pressed into shape; and, owing to the absence of any tarry or oily matter, the wood burns without smoke. Formerly sawdust was a waste product which could be obtained for the asking; but this new demand for it has given it a market price, and now it is necessary to obtain it from distant factories, for the local supply is not equal to the demand. Unfortunately the briquette factory has been burnt down, and for the present the industry has ceased. It will doubtless be taken up in other localities where a supply of the raw material is plentiful.—Chambers's Journal.'

Requested by a friend to say how he felt on being created a knight, and what were his emotions, Sir William Allan replied:—

My dear O.K., I'm still the same
In heart, in thought, in love, in name.
My soul is all unchanged in me,
Although I've got a knight's degree.

The commune of Cagliari has of late undertaken the erection of some public buildings, for which an expenditure of £160,000 has been sanctioned. Such works are: an elementary school, a new municipal hall, and a covered promenade. These constructions offering plenty of work to the various classes of artists and artisans, and a brisk moment in every branch of trade and commerce, will prove special and interesting features in the city of Cagliari, which in the past few years has so much improved.

Seldom does the will—maker of to-day indulge that spirit of "ill-timed levity" in which David Hume added a codicil for the benefit of his friend, John Home, says a writer in "Scribner's," with whom he often disputed on the proper spelling of their common name and on the merits of port. The codicil left ten dozen claret and a bottle of port to Home, adding:—"I also leave him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his own hand, signed John 'Hume,' that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us regarding temporal affairs."

In Italy, we gather from the "Railway Magazine," some amusement has been afforded by the Shah's prejudice against rapid railway travelling. On reaching the Italian frontier he gave orders that the train should not travel faster then twenty miles an hour, and on finding that during the night the velocity was nearly twenty-five miles an hour, he called up the official in charge of the train and told him to slacken the speed. The only exception to this rule was during the passage of the train through the numerous tunnels which characterise Italian railways. Upon these occasions the Shah let it be understood that he wished the train to rush through the tunnels at full speed, so that he might remain as short a time as possible "in the bowels of the earth.

The Luger pistol is a new American inention that discharges bullets with tremendous velocity at the astonishing speed of 116 shots a minute. It works on the automatic plan, similar to the automatic rapid-fire guns of the Army and Navy, where the recoil of the discharge is utilised to perform the functions of reloading. The pistol weighs less than two pounds, and all that is necessary is to keep it loaded and pull the trigger. Tests recently made by the United States Board of Ordnance and Fortification, at Washington, have demonstrated its deadliness for accuracy of aim, penetration, velocity of projectile, speed of fire, endurance etc. The accuracy of aim with rapidity was shown by a score of twenty four bull's-eye out of thirty shots by one man who could make but nine bull's-eyes out of twenty eight with other pistols.—"New Penny Magazine."

A dozen years ago roses at Kew were not a special feature, and few people would have thought of paying a visit for the purpose of inspecting them, says "The Garden." Now quite the opposite is the case, for from the end of May until the end of summer, roses of all descriptions are to be seen in flower, and many people make an annual pilgrimage to see them. The collection, as it stood twelve years ago, consisted of a fairly large number of species, a few hybrids, and a few garden varieties. These were taken in hand and added to until the species were as complete as possible, and the garden roses, hybrid perpetuals, teas, etc., were represented by a good collection of the best sorts. The species, though covering a great deal more ground than formerly, are still to be found in their old position—i.e., the west side of the Pagoda Vista.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE used to be the foolish opinion that there was a necessary contradiction between the power of action and the power of speech. As a matter-of-fact, some of the greatest men of action the world has known have also been among the greatest masters of words. Cæsar was a great writer, as well as a great warrior: Napoleon would have been an entrancing orator if he had not put down oratory as an instrument of government when he came to the top; Frederick the Great would have perhaps been considered a good man of letters if he had not incurred the enmity and suffered from the lampoons of Voltaire; and nowadays it looks as if Lord Kitchener would have to be added to the list of men who have the power both to act strongly and speak gracefully. Everybody must admire that striking little sentence in which he summed up the career and character of Gordon; they will probably be the inscription on the statue, and may be quoted generations hence as Gordon's finest epitaph: "A man who led a blameless life, put duty before himself and died happily for his country. It is really very fine.

Meantime says I. P. in M. A. "P," find in a signed article in the Pilot a very interesting and instructive study of Lord Kitchener by a writer—Mr. Filson Young—who writes as if he knew the great Gen ral very thoroughly. The description he gives confirms the impression most people hvae that Lord Kitchener is a man to inspire respect and something like awed obedience rather than love. Mr. Filson Young rather laughs at the contrast between the real Kitchener and his present environment of routs, receptions, dinner parties, and all the other entertainments which are provided for him by the hostesses of London. Here is the picture—and a striking one it is: Subdue a lion, take him for the suns and sands that have burnt him into a creature of anger and activity, lead him by golden chains amid the fountains of a palace courtyard, and, seeing the hungry fire that sleeps in his eyes, you will look on a not more incongruous sight than that of the passage of our Viscount across the carpets of the frivolous world. He is not of the that world, it is not his place, and from the childish entertainments of a metropolis his gaze is turned across seas and continents.

The most remarkable feature in Kitchener's face is undoubtedly his eyes. Their power is well brought out in the following passage. I do not apologise for Mr. Filson Young's picturesqueness—it helps me to realise Kitchener's gift as a rule of the hearts and will of men: Eveyone who has seen him knows those eyes; they are at once the secret and the advertisement of the man. Pale-blue, without depth, steel-hard, and seabright, they give magic power to the harsh, brick-red face. They defy the camera, appearing through that untruthful medium in a droop of leonine sulkiness that long ago captivated the servant hall. Really the man is very unlike his photographs, and the unlikeness is all in the eyes. The first time they rested upon me I flinched, although I was doing nothing wrong; I was, in fact, attending to my business, the one thing that Kitchener approves of. I was conferring with one of his minions upon some affair, when the great man stepped out of his tent and sent his gaze travelling round the semi-circle of his view. I believe that everyone in the track of that baleful search-light felt uncomfortable. The subaltern stopped talking to me as though he had been caught in a theft; I felt like a schoolboy surprised in the very act of some impertinent transgression; a soldier who was driving in tent-pegs dropped his tools and began to fumble with his buttons; upon all sides the was an instant of extreme discomfort until the great man went in again. A mere glance of his eyes will shake the complacency of even the most plausible trifler; a moment of his gaze will take every atom of starch out of that now rare bird, the military cocatoo; and therefore he is hated exceedingly by all these. Nor is it that his eye rests approvingly upon work duly performed; his gaze is always the same, a more inquiry of steel and stone and fire, but, as a sweating orderly once remarked under his breath, "'/ like the bloomin' Day of Judgment.'" "For my part," confesses Mr. Filson Young, "he never looked at me but I began to examine, with some anxiety, my title to existence; and although wholy innocent of any offence under his authority, felt as guilty as though I had been arraigned before him."

There are two or three other observations in this very interesting article, which explain much in the career and character of Kitchener, and which rather confirm some of the views I expressed when writing about him last week. For instance, few people realise how little Kitchener has seen of the life of London and of ordinary English people in the course of his career. Here is Mr. Filson White's accurate summary of his career. He was never at public school, he took arms as a private soldier for France, enlisting in the second army of the Loire; he conducted explorations in Palestine; was stoned at Mary's tomb, and is part-author of a great monograph on the archæology of Palestine, he spied upon the Arabians, disguised in their habits of thought and speech and dress; he defeated the Dervishes with hideous accompaniments of perhaps necessary severity. Then came the long South African campaign, marred here and there by defects inseparable from his character, but crowned by a triumph of simple diplomacy. It will be seen at once that this is a career which is all far away from London and its salons and intrigues and atmosphere, and that Kitchener was never of London and probably never could be. And such a career is one calculated to make Kitchener despise the ordinary ways of society—its ambitions, its occupations. As a friend of his once said to me, "Kitchener cares only for the big things of life." It is also in this remoteness that one has to find that shyness which is part of the man's character, with all its triumphant self-confidence. "In all his career," says the sparkling writer I have already quoted, "he has never lived in contact with any but men of his own choosing." And therefore it is that when Kitchener gets back to the haunts of men and women, he at once sets to work at his own great imaginings—at something which will make him forget the dalliance, and the junketings, and the festivities which he has to accept as part of the price of his glory.

When after Omdurman he went to a big lunch in the City he went there simply that he might raise money for the great college he had projected for Khartoum. There were men who thought that Kitchener might be got to forget—like many other men—everything for the moment except turtle soup, and Roman punch, and "he's a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny". And there was quite a shock when Kitchener indicated that this was not at all the reason for which he had come to lunch in the City, and that, if there and then, some twenty or thirty thousand of the hundred thousand he wanted for his college were not forthcoming, he would take himself off. And he got his money, and I have no doubt became then very pleasant, and gave that smile which seems to broaden over his broad face, and may even have had the turtle soup, and the Roman punch and "he's a jolly good fellow," and all the other trivialities. But he had got the money first. And just now, it will be seen, he has managed to set up a branch War Office at West Halkin Street so that he may refresh his mind and satisfy his conscience by putting in a little work in the intervals between the lunches and the dinners and the receptions. These are the kind of strenuous men that the world wants badly; and Kitchener may be forgiven much because of the example he sets in this respect.

Poor Ballykilbeg had grown to be a very popular as well as a very familiar figure in the House of Commons. It is thirty-four years since I first saw him, and then he was young, lithe, alert man with abundant red hair and a large red beard, and all the wine of conflict and defiance in his veins. He had just been realeased from prison wither he had been sent because of his insisting on holding an Orange meeting in defiance of the law. I remember well how he danced on the platform as he declared that they had killed and buried that day the law which he had gone to gaol to destory. It was always a pathetic sight to me, therefore, to see the Johnston of these later days, with his somewhat stiffened limbs, his slow walk, his beard turned to grey from the gleaming red of his youth, and the heavy and deep lines in the face and a certain look of stress and pain in the eyes.

He was one of the most convinced, but also one of the gentlest, of fanatics. He never missed an opportunity of girding at the Irish Catholics who sat opposite to him; always saw visions of Papal aggression; always was ready to denounce the doings of his political opponents. The language was strong, but the face was mild; the voice was low, soft, and a little sing-song and melancholy. It was an instance—of which there are many in history—of personal gentleness accompanying political ferocity. I used to see him walking up Victoria Street every night by himself after the House rose—stiff-limbed, slow, alone. I fear he was very poor; the little estate he inherited had probably been partly expended in political struggle. He was rapid in teetotalism as in other things, and he died as he had lived. He caught a cold attending an Orange demonstration, and when the doctor tried to give strength to the failing heart of his patient and begged him to take a little brandy, there came the characteristic reply from Johnston, "I'd rather die first," and sure enough, in two hours afterwards, he was dead. Peace be to his ashes!

There was a very curious little incident in the House of Commons last week. Though Lord Hugh Cecil is no longer the son of a Prime Minister, he is the first cousin of one; and therefore he might be expected to cherish some feeling of loyalty towards the present administration, especially as it still contains within its ample bosom his brother, Lord Cranborne, and his brother-in-law, Lord Selborne. But Lord Hugh Cecil has always been remarkable for independence of thought; people speak still with something like horror and awe of the way he used to stand up to his father when he had just escaped from Oxford, and his father was the strongest Prime Minister for many years.

PING-PONG COURTSHIP.

WIFE'S CRAZE AND HUSBAND'S DIVORCE SUIT.

IT might have been foreseen "ping-pong" was bound to find its way into the Divorce Court sooner or later.

It must not be supposed that the Clerk's table has been turned into a battle-ground on which learned gentlemen, clad in wig and gown, and armed with parchment-faced bats wage "dubious strife"—nothing of the kind!

But Mr. Thomas Ford, of Southsea, has brought a divorce suit against his wife and on July 24, he said she was in the habit of sitting up late at night playing "ping-pong."

"I am sorry to hear that 'ping-pong' is answerable for that," said Mr. Barnard counsel for Mr. Albert Robins the co-respondent.

Now it is just this alleged habit of sitting up late that is responsible for the appearance of the parties in Mr. Justice Barnes's court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford carried on a boarding-house at Southsea at which the corespondent a married man is said to have been a frequent caller.

Retiring to bed about eleven o'clock on the night of March 3 last, Mr. Ford left his wife downstairs because she said she could not come to bed yet, as one of the boarders had to go out to a party.

Waking about half-past one, Mr. Ford found he was still alone. Another hour passing without sign of his wife, Mr. Ford lighted a candle and went downstairs to investigate.

In the sitting-room, he says, he found Mr. Robins and his wife, with the result that Mr. Robins made a hurried exit, with the husband in close attendance.

Obtaining a confession from his wife, Mr. Ford brought his petition for divorce along with a claim for damages.

Mrs. Ford did not enter appearance in court but Mr. Robins, who is a grocer, appeared and denied the charge.

Explaining his presence in the Ford domicile in the early hours of March 4, Mr. Robins said they had some whisky together on the night of March 3, and when he got up to leave he felt dizzy, and lay down on the sofa.

He went to sleep, and was awakened by hearing "words" between Mr. and Mrs. Ford. The former did not speak to him or turn him out of the house. He did not know how he got out.

Counsel: Mr. Ford says he kicked you out?—I can hardly tell you how I got out, but I managed it somehow.

The case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopal Har Sahaoma and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Co Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

For Consent Decree.

755-01—Captain and V—Narsinha Jaggannath Joshi vs Narayen Daji Joshi and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

862-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Garud and others vs Jewan Mangalia Garud—Mulla and M.

351-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanund Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

684-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bunnilal Aberchand vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaku and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansuklal D and J.

603-01—Madhowjee V—S Jao Halais vs M C Macleod and another.

595-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valed Sayed Hoosein—Payne G S and M.

535-01—Mulla and M—Khatizabai widow vs Fatmaba widow and others—Bicknell M and M, Payne G S and M and Shamrao and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rehimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

825-01—In person—Fakira Rutna vs Kanari Narsoo Vanjari and another—Daphary and F.

591-01—Pestonji R and K—Gopalji Cullianji vs Dayal Bhimji and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

727-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Dayal Bhimjee vs Gopal Cullianjee and others—Pestonji R and K.

561-01—Raghowjee J—Valabhdas Dayal vs Pragjee Joshi—Balkrishna V N K.

804-99—Madhowjee V Balkrishna Kuverjee vs Purshotum Kara and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

175-02—Matubhai J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan and others vs Ujambai widow and others—Smetham B and N Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

(To be taken after Full Bench Case).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

For recording evidence.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurang vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunu and others—Smetham D and N.

Long Causes.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Laloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

531-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lulloobhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Rango and P Tyabjee D and Co.

572-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj vs Lalchand Chellarani and others—Matubhai J and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Hamdade vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jelekar and another—Crawford B and Co C and V.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindade vs Hajee M Ebrahim bin H A Jelekar—Crawford B and Co and M B B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

609-01—Payne G S and M—Hajee Azum Goolam Hoosain vs Bhookundas Laloobhoy.

Undefended Long Cause.

216-02—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadur—Payne G S and M.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

184-00—Matubhai J and N—Yasin bin Abdul another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen and others—Smetham B and M and M and M and M.

For further evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Long Causes.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

21-01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co, vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

382-02—Crawford B and Co—Owen and Okell vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co.

383-02—Crawford B and Co—A Blascheck and others vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dualsajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

602-98—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji—Unwalla and P.

521-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.

590-01—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Maneckchund Domjee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Nurmahomed Porebundrey—Little and Co.

COLONEL GOAD, Director of the Army Remount Department, is making the following tour of inspection:—Babugarh, 10th and 11th August; Calcutta, 13th and 14th; Karnal 16th to 21st; Ahmednager, 22rd to 25th; Bangalore, 26th and 27th; Hosur, 28th to 30th; Ootacamund; 31st August to 2nd September; Madras, 3rd September; Bombay, 5th; Muttra, 7th to 9th; Sharanpur, 10th to 12th; Umballa, 13th; arriving Simla 14th.

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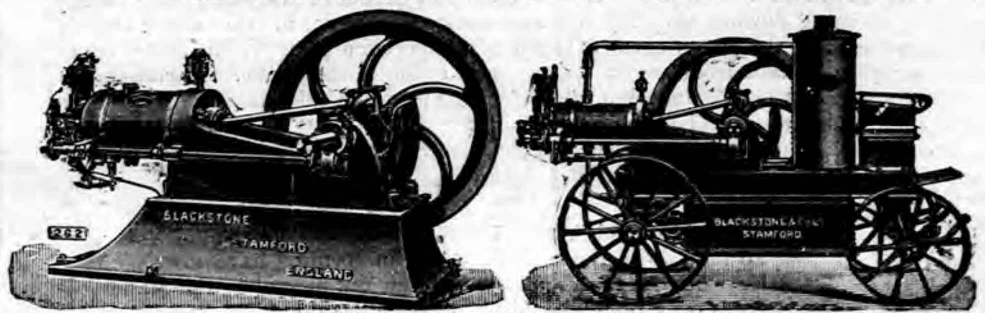

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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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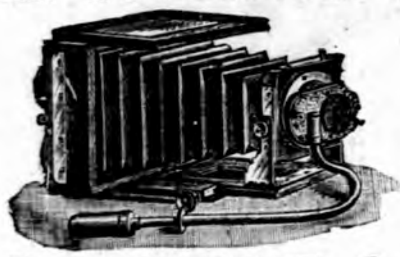

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Mean.

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has **kept my blood in a pure state.** I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its **value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.**"—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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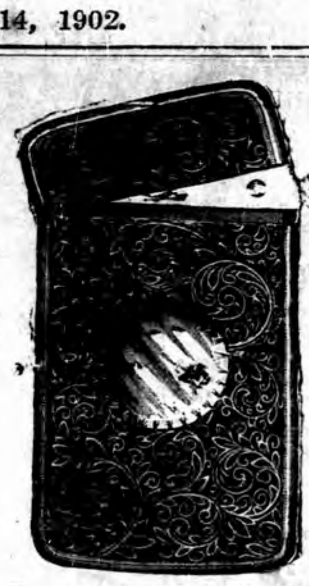

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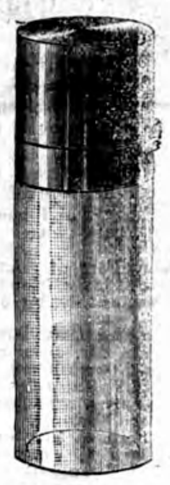

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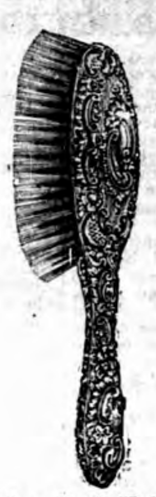

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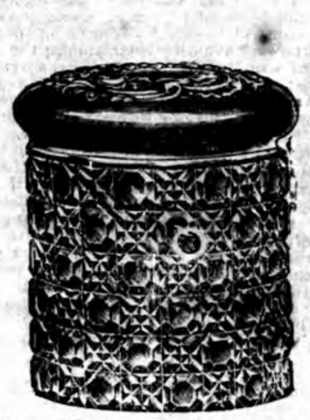

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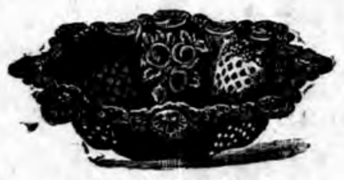

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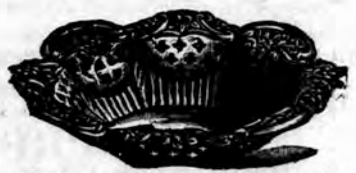

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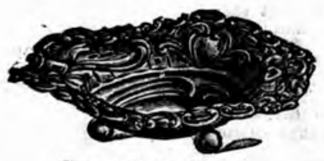

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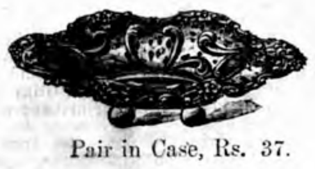

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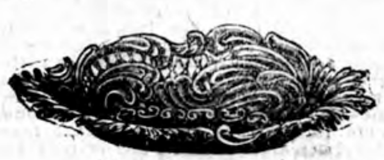

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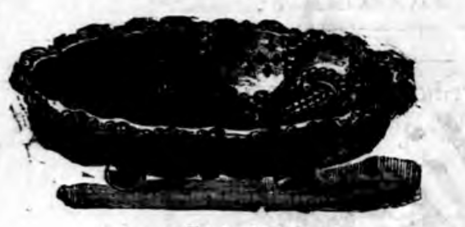

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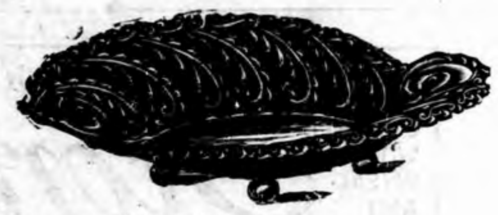

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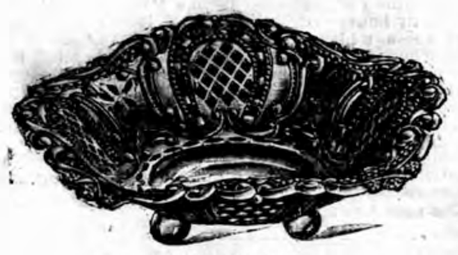

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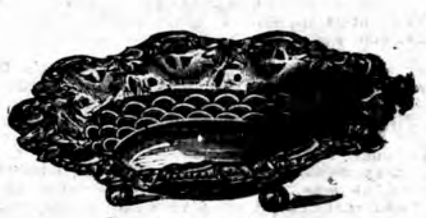

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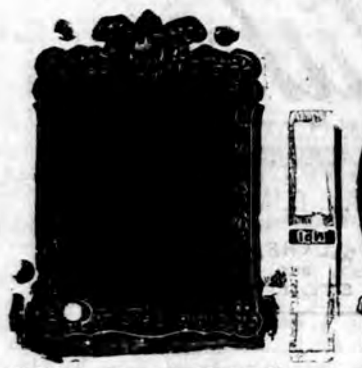

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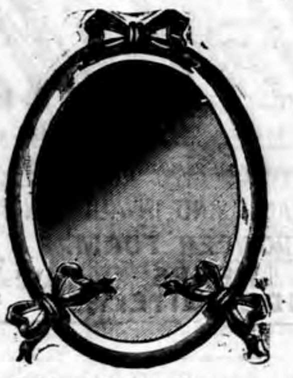

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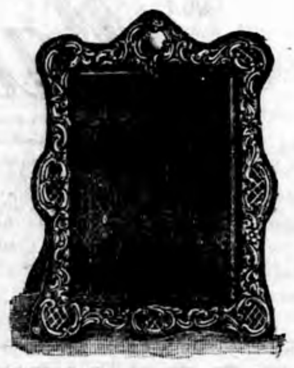

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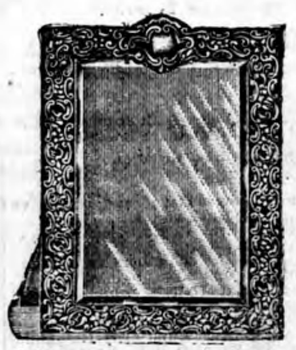

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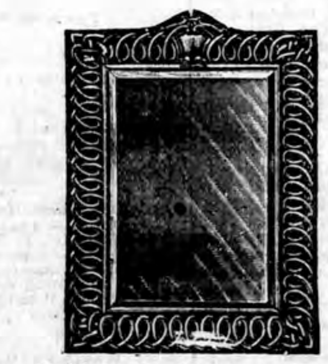

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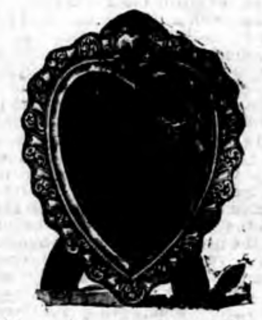

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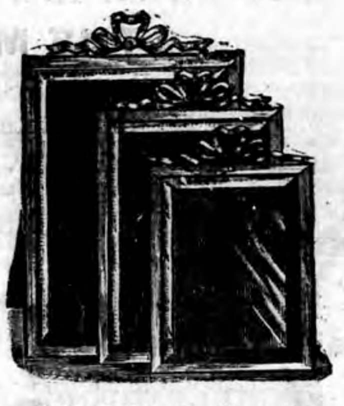

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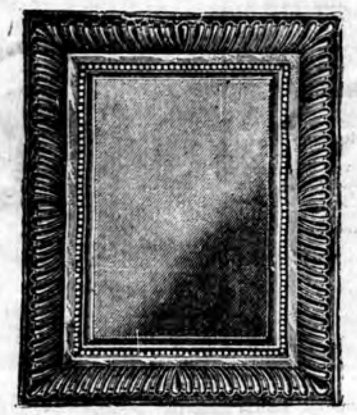

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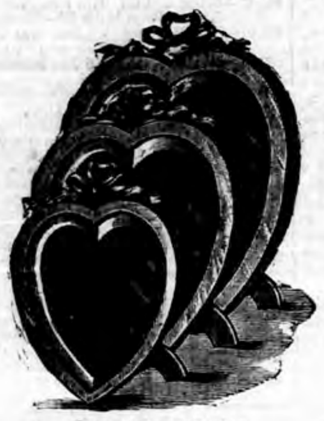

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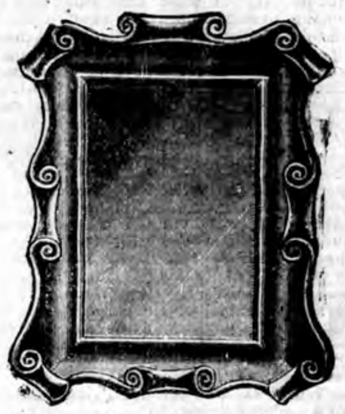

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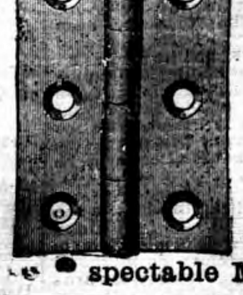

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